The New-York Times.

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Effects of the Financial Revulsion.

Drain of Gold from England and Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

MONEY CRISIS ON THE CONTINENT.

Statements on the Mutinies by the Passengers from India.

Refusal of the Emperor of China to Accept Peace.

Particulars of the Loss of a Russian Line-of-Battle Ship.

The Europa's mails reached this City [illegible] yesterday morning. [illegible] interesting features in the [illegible]

[illegible]

The London Post announces, on official authority, that Parliament will not assemble until the commencement of next year. This is conclusive that the Government intends to assume all the responsibilities of their present position with regard to the Indian troubles.

We take the following information, which is "important, if true," from the London Star of Oct. 8:

[illegible]

A correspondent of the London Times, reviewing the position of General Havelock and the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, gives some hope that they may be rescued. He says:

[illegible]

We find the following paragraph in the London Globe:

[illegible]

The Paris Pays says that the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet was not occasioned by any new incident; but it was the force of circumstances which determined ministers to come to this decisive resolution. They had, says the Pays, proposed, and the Queen had agreed, to replace [illegible] by General the Count de Mirasol as Governor of Cuba. Per contra, the Madrid Gazette, an official print, says that the resignation of the Ministry was occasioned by the refusal of the Queen to remove General Concha from the captaincy-general of Cuba.

A correspondent of the London News, writing on Oct. 1, says that the yellow fever was on the increase at Lisbon.

Effect of the American Crisis in Europe.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount—Expected Advance by the Bank of France—Drain of Gold from England—Continued Prosperity of British Commerce—Effects of the Crisis in France, Germany, &c.

From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 9.

The Bank of England have advanced their rate of discount to-day from 5½ per cent., at which it had stood since the 16th of July, to 6 per cent.

The continuation of the renewed drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American mails. Allowing due weight to that intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high probability it may soon have to be repeated. The trade of this country with the United States represents an annual total of 40,000,000, and it is impossible for any financial trouble to occur on one side without its being deeply felt on the other. During the last two years we have had many opportunities of observing the sensitiveness with which we respond to monetary perturbations in France, but our relations of commerce and capital with that country are altogether insignificant in comparison. A panic in New-York, therefore, which sends the rate of discount to a point ranging between [illegible] per cent. and which is continued with intensity for five or six weeks, must necessarily subject us to severe temporary pressure; [illegible]

Government, are abstaining from drawing the usual amount of revenue required from that side for the payment of dividends and other purposes, and have been found it necessary to borrow a million from the Bank. Upon the whole, therefore, it is possible that the combined operation of the American panic and the Indian insurrection may for the time have affected our resources to the extent of two or three millions. A decline of about a million in the bullion of the Bank is usually followed by an advance of a half per cent. in the rate of discount. It would consequently seem that these adverse influences, as they have borne upon us to three times that amount, might have caused a rise of one-and-a-half per cent., and that it is only through some favorable counteracting circumstances that that result has been delayed or prevented. These are to be found in the abundant harvest and the change in the silk market, as well as in the supplies of Indian produce, which have in some degree diminished the specie shipments by the last and the preceding Overland mail. Had the relief thus afforded happened in ordinary course, we should now, probably, have seen the rate of discount at 6 per cent. As it is, it has simply enabled us to limit the rise for the present, at all events, to 6, instead of carrying it to 7 per cent. Under these circumstances, this is no small satisfaction; but there is reason to believe that, even if further stringency should be experienced, we are not in any danger of seeing the approaching Winter ushered in by a very extensive series of commercial disasters. Of course, the American failures must have told heavily on individual houses on this side, and there are also several branches of costly produce which have experienced wide fluctuations that may disturb the casual fortunes of speculators. There are likewise at all times a number of infirm establishments carrying on their business from hand to mouth, to whom a rise of a half per cent. in the rate of discount after any long period of pressure is an inevitable sentence of destruction, and it is usually at the end of the year that such cases are developed. But as regards the broad trade of the empire, it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. Month by month our commercial payments increase in magnitude, and yet are met with a punctuality never surpassed, and all the leading bankers will testify that, thus far, *there is an absence even of those premonitory symptoms which invariably warn them of the possibility of a coming struggle long before the community at large have become awakened to it.* Hence the belief may be confidently indulged that, although, with our universally diffused transactions, we must necessarily participate in every shock that occurs elsewhere—and there never was a time when prudence was more essential—our commercial prosperity, notwithstanding the Sepoy mutiny, is destined still to continue a marvel to the world.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 8.

Clouds are gathering rapidly on the financial horizon. It is but too evident that the value of money has touched its lowest point for the present year, and that we are on the eve of an unfavorable change. With the single exception of Paris, where the Council of the Bank of France consider themselves justified in increasing their loans upon Government and Railway securities, there are strong symptoms of monetary disturbance nearly all over the Continent. These symptoms began to manifest themselves in a decided form two or three weeks ago, and have during the last few days made rapid progress. The movement is especially observable in Germany, which is still suffering from the consequences of a too free indulgence in the excitement of joint-stock enterprise. During the last two or three years the mania for new undertakings has chiefly taken the direction of Railways and Banks, the latter being mostly of a very speculative character. The mass of new Railway projects has been so extravagantly out of proportion to the means at command that the seeds of prolonged difficulty have been sown; and there is every probability that the undue absorption of capital will keep the rates of discount at an unusually high point for a considerable time to come. The feature of the case, however, which demands immediate attention is the repetition of the adverse continental movement which took place about this season in the years 1855 and 1856. In all the German markets the value of money has risen considerably this week. At Berlin the rate of discount is now 6½ ₩ cent.; at Hamburg, 7 ₩ cent.; and at Frankfort, 6 ₩ cent. There can be little doubt that a corresponding movement will be rendered necessary in the other foreign cities, including Amsterdam, where the rate stands already at 5 ₩ cent.—an unusually high quotation for that place. Nor is it likely that the French will escape the influence, for the Bank of France has found difficulty in keeping up its stock of bullion, even by artificial means, and the difficulty must be increased when the rest of the Continent offer higher terms for capital.

In the Autumn of 1855 and 1856 a similar movement on the Continent caused the Bank of England to raise the rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent. and upwards. We see no reason to doubt that this result will be again witnessed here; and immediately—for although some of the discouraging features which were presented at the two periods referred to are now happily absent, the aspect of affairs is in other respects decidedly complicated. It is evident that the Indian war is at length affecting our money market, especially through the increased and inevitable demand for funds for State purposes. Government may abstain as long as possible from pressing the East India Company to agree to the raising of a public loan, but precisely the same effect is produced upon the money market by the agreement entered into by the Bank of England to furnish the East India Company at once with a million sterling upon the security of India Bonds. Indeed, most persons will be of opinion that a loan in the open market, to the amount mentioned, would have exercised in reality a far less disturbing influence; for a public loan tends to draw money from a variety of sources, whilst, by borrowing direct from the Bank, the East India Company at once trench to a serious extent upon the fund available for general commercial purposes, and this contributes in an important degree to a rise in the rate of discount. There is room to suspect that the East India Company are particularly anxious to avoid, if possible, the necessity of calling upon the British Government for financial assistance. The real motives of this reluctance are obvious: if the British Government place the purse-strings of the nation at the disposal of the Indian authorities, proposals for a radical change in the system of Indian Administration will probably accompany the boon.

But, in addition to the elements of disturbance involved in the rise in the value of money on the Continent, and in the demand for capital to defray the expenditure incidental to the Indian war, the existing monetary panic in the United States is sufficient of itself to prejudice our own financial position. Instead of our receiving gold from America, as we have been accustomed to do for years past, it is becoming a question whether gold will not be remitted from this side, for the fall in the exchange is so considerable as almost to allow of the operation. It is obvious that at the present time, when "prime" commercial paper cannot be discounted in New-York below 18 to 24 ₩ cent. per annum, and when there is actually a premium on specie in some of the western cities, *every exertion will be made by American houses to postpone the payment of their debts to this country, and to attract capital. English firms will likewise avail themselves of the opportunity to employ money in the American markets at such extraordinarily high rates. At the same time imports of British goods will be greatly checked, and shipments of American produce stimulated—if necessary, at reduced prices.* As a considerable amount of American railway and other securities are also being absorbed by English investors, at the depreciated quotations, *it will be only prudent to look for a prolonged depression of the exchange between America and England.* At Philadelphia and Baltimore nearly the whole of the Banks have stopped payment, and the greatest anxiety prevails at Boston and other cities. Considering the vast mass of paper money which has so long been kept afloat by the American banks, especially those in the Western States, and considering, too, the sacrifices that will be imposed at this crisis upon railway companies which are hampered with "floating debts," we cannot help fearing that, as the panic has extended so far, its subsidence will be very gradual. Money may thus be expected to command an unusually high value in America for some time to come. Already the increased demand for capital from so many quarters is severely affecting the position of the Bank of England, which is understood to have been subjected last week to an extraordinary drain. That the Bank will raise the rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent. this day we fully expect. We are no alarmists, but do not feel by any means assured that the advance in the value of money will be arrested at that point. The commercial public, however, have had practical proof of late years that high rates of discount are not incompatible with commercial activity and prosperity, and they will doubtless derive confidence from the recollection.

From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 10.

On Tuesday evening, we had to report a rather stronger market, at least in yarns, which appeared to have recovered from the unfavorable bias they had previously shown. A marked and sudden change for the worse in the general tone of feeling has, however, come over us within these two days. There are several causes for this. The gravity of the monetary panic in the United States is seen, from the latest advices, to be greater than it was imagined to be; and its possible effect, in different ways, on this side of the Atlantic, influences men's views and actions at home. These advices have necessarily added to the caution engendered among the London discount houses by the state of things in India; and this great caution has shown itself in the advanced rate of interest, and in a somewhat greater nicety as to credits. Rumors of failures have ensued, as is always the case under such circumstances. There had been hints a week ago about certain firms in Glasgow; and, yesterday, and to-day, two of those firms, one with a branch here, and both owing very large amounts, have been spoken of as stopped by their northern bankers. As the mischief resulting from such failures could not but be very serious, the apprehension of it has contributed, with the circumstances above referred to, very decidedly to check the tendency which was manifesting itself, particularly in yarns, to an increase of demand. All buyers, home and foreign, have suddenly reverted to something more than the cautiousness which characterizes them a fortnight back. The sellers of goods have not been so flat for many months. They do not, however, quote any giving way in prices. The alteration in yarns is more striking than in goods, because, while their previous dullness had not been equal, they were on Tuesday showing greater signs of revival. However, little as there is doing in this department, prices remain firm. Spinners in general are well off for orders, and, right or wrong, they are strongly impressed with the conviction that this monetary crisis in America will not materially, if at all, tend to lower the price of cotton; they are, therefore, not found pressing to sell, or inclined to modify their terms. There is, too, among all classes, much confidence, not only in the soundness of our own commercial condition, but in that of most other countries—a confidence springing from the progress of industry, and from the abundant fruits which the earth has everywhere been pouring into the lap of society. It is seen, in fact, that the collapse which shakes America is that of prodigiously inflated railway and other securities.

From the London Correspondent Manchester Guardian.

The Bank of France returns for the week ending yesterday, the 8th instant, prove extremely unfavorable; as, notwithstanding the purchases of gold by it during the month in which the returns are made up, the bullion unexpectedly shows a falling off of no less than £480,000; a result the reverse of what we looked for, and which is very unfavorable; particularly so at the present moment, as it not only destroys the hope that these purchases would cease, but indicates their continuance, a matter of especial interest just now, when we are suffering from a heavy drain of money, both paper and metallic, and the rate of discount is rising. The Bank has also largely increased its discount, which evinces the increased demand for money for commercial purposes in Paris.

The course adopted yesterday by the Bank of England has been warmly discussed, and the prospects before us for the remainder of the year have likewise claimed an attentive share of consideration. The deductions drawn from the present tendency of money here and on the continent, with the panic and consequent difficulties of traders in the United States, are generally of a gloomy character, but there are many who consider that the worst has past. In support of this view the opinions of local journals of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York are cited.

The accounts to hand from the United States are considered very unfavorable, and will, it is thought, lead to shipments of gold from hence; but it must be remembered that there is a large balance of trade with America in our favor, upon which we can draw, so long as mercantile credit remains sound, whilst the circumstances which have induced the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore to suspend payment must not be exaggerated. They have done so as a measure of precaution, rather than as an act of necessity:—a distinction this of considerable moment to the future progress of affairs, which are quite bad enough, without being made worse by inflammatory or exaggerated representations.

From the Liverpool European Times, Oct. 10.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to six per cent., and the opinion of many, whose judgment and experience are large, is, that money has reached the minimum point during the present year. This is an almost unprecedented event after a harvest of unexampled prosperity, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized globe. Nevertheless, there are signs distinctly marked on the commercial horizon which leave little or no doubt about the fact we have indicated. On the continent, and more especially in the German markets, the value of money is in excess of our own, attributable, according to some, to an excess of railway speculation, and the absorption of large masses of capital in very questionable undertakings. At Berlin, for example, the rate of discount is six-and-a-half per cent.; at Hamburg, seven per cent.; at Frankfort, six per cent., and at Amsterdam, five per cent., which is an unusually high quotation for the last-named place. The Bank of France cannot but feel this influence, and, in fact, has already felt it, as may be seen in the difficulty which it has found in keeping up its stock of bullion—the inevitable consequence of the disruption of the equilibrium elsewhere.

Whilst this is the condition of things on the Continent, our own position is rendered additionally critical by the aspect of affairs in India, and by the commercial tornado which is now sweeping over the United States. In the last-named country the low state of the Exchanges is such that, instead of sending us gold, as heretofore, we may probably have to reverse the operation, and in this position of matters the payment of debts due from American merchants will be postponed to as remote a time as possible. Add to these discouraging features another which agitates the money market on this side of the Atlantic—a loan for India—and we have all the elements of commercial embarrassment in operation at one and the same time. Already the Bank of England has agreed to advance the East India Company a million of money upon the security of its bonds; but this is notoriously insufficient, except for immediate wants, while there exists a moral certainty that the East India Company will have to appeal to the British Government for assistance. The Indian authorities are anxious to delay this appeal until the last moment, in order to avoid, if possible, that change in the system of Indian administration which might be required for the concession of the boon, but the causes referred to are all conspiring to increase the rate of discount, and thus hamper the legitimate operations of trade.

An opinion prevails that another source of temporary embarrassment will be found in the readiness with which English merchants will employ their capital in the American markets at the present tempting rates. This course, it is alleged, will check the imports of British goods and stimulate the shipment of American produce—a natural consequence, supposing the temptation to be extensively indulged in. The low state of the exchanges between this country and the United States will probably continue as long as the American securities are absorbed by British capital at the depreciated prices. It is evident that money must command a high value on the western shores of the Atlantic for a considerable time yet. The Bank of England, under the circumstances we have indicated, is beginning to feel the drain, and the "screw" will be used in the emergency as just the feelings and the interests of the Bank parlor may indicate. Perhaps, before another year has elapsed the present anomalous position of the Bank in reference to the Government and the nation may be modified in a way which will promote the interests of commerce, and arrest these unseasonable convulsions.

The Indian Mutinies.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS BY PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

From the London Papers.

Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst., was Lieut. Chapman, who was shot by the mutineers at Benares. A bullet went right through his cheek and carried away part of the roof of his mouth; his speech is scarcely intelligible. He is quite a youth, not above 19 years of age. Another of the passengers is Capt. Montague, with his wife; he belonged to the irregulars, and was in command of a company of Sikhs; he is injured in the shoulder and side. He belonged to Gen. Havelock's army, and fought on the march to Cawnpore. He lost his two children through want and exposure while coming down the Ganges from Allahabad. He knew Nena Sahib, and was present at a ball given by him at Cawnpore about a month before the mutiny broke out. It was the most magnificent ball ever given at Cawnpore; all the English were present, most of whom were afterwards mercilessly slaughtered by the scoundrel. Capt. Montague and his wife left Cawnpore before it was captured by the mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man that escaped the massacre of Cawnpore, has gone raving mad. This is an officer, a Mr. Brown, who, after he had got away, suffered great hardships, and lay hidden in a nullah, without food during three days and nights. A Miss Goldie, a very beautiful young lady, was taken by Nena Sahib to his harem, and is believed to be alive now. A lady named Collett came home in the *Indus*, who escaped from Allahabad; she was one of those who got into the fort at that place for safety. Many of the ladies who have come home in the *Indus* have their husbands now before Delhi, and scarcely expect to see them again.

When the passengers in the *Indus* left Calcutta only 3,000 troops had arrived since the outbreak.

Unless Capt. Peel makes his way up the river very quickly, and before the rains cease, it is scarcely believed that he will get his guns up to Delhi; but if he cannot carry his guns beyond Allahabad, he will, it is expected, push on to Delhi without them. Should the water carriage fail, it would be extremely difficult, on account of the badness of the roads, to convey such heavy guns (one of them an 84-pounder) to Delhi by land.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 30,000 mutineers, and it is considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram will be successful in passing up the Gogra. The river is lined with forts, well manned with mutineers. Outram's advance, however, up the Gogra will, it is hoped, draw off the mutineers from Havelock, and enable him, probably, to escape from the dilemma in which he is placed.

No fear is entertained but that the Sikhs will prove true to the English in fighting against the Mahomedans and Hindoos; but unless troops arrive out soon in India, the Sikhs may, after they put down the Sepoys, turn against the English.

Nena Sahib has resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body-guard who are engaged to deprive him of life should he be likely to be taken by the English.

It is believed by many persons at Calcutta that as soon as the English troops arrive out in India the mutiny will suddenly cease. The Sepoys will bury the money and treasure they have obtained, and lay down their arms. They are in the utmost terror of the English soldiers.

Lucknow, it is feared, will fall before assistance can come to it.

There were many English at Calcutta when the *Indus* left that port, who had had perilous escapes from the Upper Provinces, and who are expected to arrive at Southampton by the next India mail packet. A lady is at Calcutta who has had her ears cut off by the mutineers. One of the lady passengers on board the *Indus* says that before she escaped a soldier's wife came to her one day and told her with the utmost glee that she had killed a Sepoy; and this turned out to be true—the poor woman had actually rushed upon a Sepoy, pinioned him, and taken his life. Such is the fierceness and stern resolution which the hideous atrocities of the Bengal mutineers generated in the breast of a woman.

The China War.

REFUSAL OF THE EMPEROR TO ACCEPT PEACE—THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE—YEH'S PROCLAMATION.

From the Paris Pays.

We have received letters from China to the 11th August. At that date no reply had been returned to the demand made on the Chinese government by M. de Bourboulon, the French *chargé d'affaires*, through the Viceroy of Canton. This demand, it is said, claimed satisfaction for different infractions of existing conventions, and more especially for the murder of the Abbé Chapdelaine, a French missionary, who was put to death in spite of the stipulations of the treaty of Whampoa. On the return of Lord Elgin from Calcutta, and the arrival of Baron Gros, a conference would be held between the admirals and the two ambassadors, and future operations decided on.

From the European Times.

Our dispute with China is by no means settled, for it is said that during the last few days the French Government has received an announcement *to the effect that the Court of Pekin will not accede to a pacific arrangement.* This had led to a belief in Paris that operations against China will be commenced when Baron Gros has arrived out, for France, it is needless to say, has a little affair to settle in China on her own account, touching the murder of certain of her own missionaries, and other matters sufficient to "let slip the dogs of war." A strange story has found currency during the last few days, in connection with the joint action of the French and English forces in the Chinese waters. We quote the leading Ministerial journal. "Lord Elgin took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective coöperation. When the French Admiral opened the letter, he found that it charged him peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, which would not be till near this present month. October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that, when the French Plenipotentiary comes at last, he may wish to consider a while what is best to be done. It is, also, not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is, that hostile operations, *and even an armed negotiation—the only negotiation that can lead to anything—are adjourned sine die.*" From this it would appear that, if the Indian revolt had not diverted our troops from thence, we would have had to commence operations without the aid of our ally, and that now our French ally must commence operations without us. This explanation also accounts for the visit of Lord Elgin, first to China, and then to India, and his return again to China. The communication of which Lord Elgin was the unconscious bearer seems to have been a very ingenious one. The notorious Yeh, it seems, when Lord Elgin departed for Calcutta, issued a proclamation in the usual bombastic style of the Chinese, to the effect that the barbarians had been frightened away by the imperial army, which was then as "numerous as the countless leaves of the forest."

Loss of a Russian Line-of-Battle Ship with Eight Hundred and Thirteen Souls.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 1st inst. contains the following account, communicated by order of the Minister of Marine, of the recent loss of a ship of the line, the *Lefort*:

It has pleased Providence I should participate in one of the greatest disasters that can happen at sea, and to make me a witness of the instantaneous and inexplicable loss of one of the vessels in my fleet. A few minutes have sufficed for a beautiful ship of the line, thoroughly seaworthy, to be engulphed by the waves during a tempestuous night. Not a cry of distress reached us from the scene of disaster, although we were but four cables' length distant to windward. No one survives to explain to us the cause of this unparalleled catastrophe. On the 28th August, (Sept. 9,) four ships of the line, the *Empress Alexandra*, the *Vladimir*, the *Lefort* of 84 guns, and the *Pamiat Azova*, of 74 guns, which were in the port of Revel, received orders to arm and return to Cronstadt. Ten days afterwards the *Pamiat Azova* quitted the roads, towed by a steam frigate. The other three vessels were ready to sail two days later; they had water and provisions for a month, and their stowage was the same as at the end of their cruise in the preceding year. The *Lefort* was thoroughly repaired at Cronstadt in 1852. I had received instructions to profit by the favorable weather to set sail, without waiting for the steam tugs. On the 9th (21st) September I got under sail with beautiful weather and a favorable breeze from S.S.W., the barometer marking 29.79 English. A little later the wind freshened, and abreast of the island of Rothskar we were obliged to take in two reefs in the topsails. At 6¼ P. M., after passing the island of Hogland, the fleet was making more than eleven knots. The wind increasing, I ordered a third, and then a fourth reef to be taken in. The barometer being at 29.15 and the weather foggy, we kept as close as possible to the wind, endeavoring to keep our course by short tacks, until morning. Each time I gave the signal for the manœuvre. At half-past eleven the wind shifted to the west, at midnight to the N. W., and at four o'clock to the north, with squalls and snow. At daybreak we were near the island of Great Tuters. The fleet was on the starboard tack, the *Empress Alexandra* a little to the windward, and the *Vladimir* in the wake of the *Lefort*, with four reefs in her topsails. [illegible] distance of five miles from Tuters we tacked. [illegible] our manœuvre the *Lefort* appeared to us [illegible] winding to tack. Suddenly a violent squall [illegible] her on her side. Though her sails were [illegible] she heeled over so much to larboard that we [illegible] her masts would go; but she continued gradually to heel over till she foundered in the short time that the *Vladimir* took to tack. The keel of the *Lefort* appeared once and was then swallowed up in the waves. Exclusive of the commander and 12 officers, the vessel had on board 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children; all perished. This disaster took place on the 10th (22d) September, at 7:23 A. M., at 5½ miles to the N. N. E. of the island of Great Tuters, at a depth of 30 fathoms. After this unparalleled catastrophe, the wind continuing to increase, we brailed up the fore-top-sails and topgallant sails, and afterwards the main-topsails, and decided to anchor at a depth of 31 fathoms, letting out all the capable of two anchors. Fifty-three hours afterwards the wind calmed, and the steamers arriving in the meantime, towed us to Cronstadt.

Signed by the Rear-admiral, NORDMAN I.

Political.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR RECORDER.—The Republican County Convention met last night at Stuyvesant Institute for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Recorder in place of Edgar Ketchum, who has declined. Alexander Spaulding was nominated with a few scattering votes against him. On motion the choice was made unanimous. Mr. Spaulding is the fusion candidate of the Republican and American Parties.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.—There was a large gathering of the Democrats of the Sixth Aldermanic District, comprising the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, at Corkoran's Hibernian Hall, last evening, in response to a call to secure Democratic officers for the District. The call did not very clearly define the object of the meeting, nevertheless it seemed to be perfectly well understood by those who were present. There are many Democrats in the District who are not satisfied with the plan of Committee organization acted upon and recommended by the leading men of Tammany, and they propose organizing their several Ward Committees in accordance with their own notions of the fitness of the men desiring to hold office. The meeting was presided over by Moses [illegible] Gale and the proceedings were as harmonious as usual. Other meetings are to be held for further discussion and to complete the party organization of the District.

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATIONS.—The Democratic Naturalization Committee that has been in session daily in Tammany Hall for some time past, under the superintendence and direction of Nicholas Seagrist, wound up business yesterday afternoon—yesterday being the last day on which voters for the election in November could be naturalized. There was quite a crowd of applicants during the day, but the average during the session was not equal to that of former years. Not more than three thousand have received their "cards" from Tammany this year, while on former occasions, five thousand was not considered an extraordinary number.

☞ The statement that Mr. Jacob Stone was found guilty of petit larceny, on Thursday, was incorrect. He was the party injured and not the offender.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Employment for the Workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Central American Affairs—Expected Failure of Walker.

The New-York Post-Office Site—The Sumner Court-Martial—Diminished Treasury Receipts—The Naval Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

Hon. J. B. Haskin called on Secretary Toucey to-day, at the request of the mechanics employed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to urge the importance of affording work this Winter for the fifteen hundred operatives there. As the work on the Roanoke is nearly completed, there has been much solicitude lest all will be discharged. The Secretary promises immediately to appoint a board to report on the propriety of altering her into a propeller, and refitting her entire. No doubt the work will be ordered, and so furnish abundant employment. Secretary Toucey manifests a commendable desire to furnish all possible employment this Winter to the mechanics.

The President is determined to foil the various speculative enterprises connected with the New-York Post-Office site. He said to-day that the present appropriation of half a million must purchase the site and put up the building, and that he will not consent to call for a deficiency appropriation for the work.

Gov. Walker has written requesting the President to keep the troops in Kansas all winter. The subject is under consideration in the Cabinet.

The whole amount of Treasury receipts during the last week was *only four hundred thousand dollars.*

The proposition to receive Yrisarri and recognize the Government of Nicaragua is again under consideration, but there is no certainty relative to the result.

Gen. Walker's friends, here, now say that his present expedition must fail. Having quite openly organized an "armed expedition" to leave our shores, he has rendered it necessary for the President to interfere for its suppression. Had he followed the course marked out by Gen. Cass' letter, sustaining the right of expatriation, he would have simply let it be known that recruits were wanted outside the limits of the United States, and would have avoided any and every effort either to organize them here, or to take any steps to recruit them within United States territory. In that event our Government would not have molested him. But he has brought himself clearly within the scope of the neutrality laws, and then talked his plans so openly through the Press, that however much the Administration may desire to see Central America regenerated, self respect, duty to other nations, and the oath of the Executive to support and enforce the laws, make it obligatory upon the President to intercept the fillibuster expedition if possible, when it attempts to leave our shores. While there can be no doubt of Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with Walker's cause, it must not be supposed that he is prepared to see him ride rough-shod over United States law to accomplish his ends.

But, if it be true that Walker's plans are foiled by imprudence, or want of funds, what are his agents doing here at this time? That they *are* here any man may see, and it is not difficult to trace their influence in official quarters. If I were to express my own opinion, based on the evidences of facts and circumstances, I should reject the rumors of failure. My own impression is, that Walker had obtained all the funds he deemed essential to success, before the present crisis commenced; and I do not believe that the steamer *Fulton*, now cruising after fillibusters, will ever find them, even though Walker's 3,000 men should cross her track. Many of the rumors of failure, I am confident, are set afloat merely in order to distract attention; and if the next fortnight brings us news of a successful descent upon Costa Rica, you need not be in the least surprised.

Some gentlemen attached to the military service take exception to my paragraph characterizing the order to Major Deas, to inspect Col. Sumner's Cavalry Regiment, as an outrage. They hold that the inspecting officer, no matter what his rank, represents the commanding General, and that it is therefore no ground of complaint that his superior officer is inspected by him. There evidently is a division of opinion upon this point. At the same time it seems to be generally understood that there was something in the relations existing between General Smith and Colonel Sumner, which gave significance to the order with which Major Deas was charged, and made it appear to cover a design to annoy the Colonel. It is also stated that while the Regulations do not specifically *require* the presence of an officer on the ground during the inspection of his Regiment by his inferior in rank, it is usual for him to be present, and this absence is naturally looked upon as evidencing an absence of due interest in the welfare of his command.

The difficulty between Sumner and Deas commenced several months ago. Sumner was, physically, "on the ground" during the inspection of his regiment, but was at one side, and did not participate in the inspection; and the question of veracity pending between the two gentlemen seems to depend entirely upon the significance of the words which I have placed in inverted commas—Sumner insisting that he was "on the ground," and Deas that he was *not*—one meaning that he was "present" by being within call, and the other that he was *not* present, in the technical sense, involving participation in the duties of the occasion. So this terrible flame which has been nursed and fanned most persistently for months, will be seen to resolve itself at last into a hair-splitting controversy upon an interpretation of etiquette. No wonder Gen. Scott refused to entertain the charges.

Another point in this affair attracts attention among military men. General Smith has not been West for months, but in Philadelphia or its neighborhood, in ill health. He has accordingly been commanding his department while outside of it—a thing not usual in the service; and the order for the court-martial in Colonel Sumner's case, therefore, proceeds from an officer not at his post, and consequently not personally familiar with the circumstances out of which difficulty has arisen. It is usual when an officer is too ill to command his department in person, that the duty falls to the next in command. The rule in this case would devolve the command on Gen. Harney, whose ability is not questioned.

The Administration must be flattered by the announcement "from Washington" made by one of your cotemporaries, that in consequence of the rapid depletion of the Treasury, it has been determined henceforth to administer the Government with the most rigid economy. In the midst of commercial wreck and ruin, there is consolation in the reflection that so much good is to grow out of the evil—that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, on beginning to see the bare floor of the Treasury vault, are made to understand the importance of honesty and conscientiousness in the discharge of their duty. So great a public blessing will be considered cheap at half the price. I confess for one that I had been laboring under the delusion that the Administration was doing its best all along to spend no more money than an economical administration of the Government required.

Seriously, be assured there is not the slightest probability of any reduction of the Army or Navy. The latter, already, is far too small to protect our commerce, and the four new steam sloops-of-war will soon be put under weigh in the dock-yards. Instead of reducing the force, there are more vessels in commission to-day than there were a year ago, and the number is to be increased as soon as the orders to that end can be carried out. The Army, as everybody knows, is so utterly insufficient for the protection of our frontier, that it is found necessary, continually, to keep troops in motion in order to afford their aid at the varying points of greatest necessity. So sailors and soldiers need not avoid the recruiting offices, under the supposition that the hard times have cut them out of that source of relief. On the public works, however, whenever the expenditures can be diminished or suspended temporarily, without public injury, [illegible] fortifications not immediately necessary, it will be done; and no new work, such as the construction of Custom-Houses, court-houses, &c., will be commenced at present.

The suspension of specie payments [illegible] District bank notes, and I succeeded to-day in getting, as a favor, [illegible] and fifty cents change for a five dollar note on a solvent Virginia bank.

The clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office have been talking of getting up a testimonial for presentation to their late Chief, Mr. Phillips; but as that gentleman was rotated out of office after a pretty hard fight, [illegible] would not involve an implied censure of the Administration. Mr. Phillips should caution his friends against anything so imprudent, for the approaching Winter will be a hard one for the unemployed.

The Naval Courts have the same cases on as yesterday.

On the recent trial of Lieut. Rhind, before the Naval Courts sitting here, the only shadow of evidence against his professional character was that of a witness who swore that he was in the habit of altering the "time-keeper" in order to shirk watch duty, at a time when Lieut. Rhind was not a watch officer. Commodore Read thus gives a quietus to the imputation in a letter addressed to Lieut. Rhind:

"In your letter, received this day, dated the [illegible] inst., you ask me if it had ever come to my knowledge or remained on my memory that you were in the habit (when attached to the frigate United States) of altering the *time-keeper* in order to shirk duty from keeping watch. In reply to this question, I can conscientiously say [illegible]; and that from my knowledge of your character and the circumstance of your being excused from keeping watch, [illegible]"

The Washington Art-Association are making arrangements for their second annual exhibition in this city, to open on the 15th December next. Owners of works of art throughout the Union are invited to contribute.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The President, hearing that Ex-President Pierce contemplates visiting Madeira for the benefit of his wife's health, this morning, through the Secretary of the Navy, tendered him a passage in the steamer Powhatan, which is on the eve of leaving for the East Indies, touching at Madeira.

A letter has been received by the War Department stating that the Fifth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry, and Phillips' Battery, left Fort Laramie on the 9th of September, on their way to Utah.

Lieut. Alexander, commanding the 10th Regiment, says: "The march across the prairie country, from Fort Leavenworth to the Platte River, was within the time allowed by General Harney's order, and was, perhaps, the most exempt from loss and accident ever known. No serious sickness has prevailed, though four cases of bilious fever, produced by great alterations of temperature and [illegible] of the Platte bottom, have occurred." He confidently expresses the belief that, unless some very unforeseen accident occurs, his regiment will reach Utah in a condition of perfect efficiency and discipline.

The Diplomatic Corps to-day received cards of invitation to a grand dinner party at the President's on Thursday.

According to the Treasurer's statement by the returns received to the 19th inst., the amount in the different depositories was over thirteen and a half millions; the amount subject to draft was $10,[illegible]; and the amount of the receipts for the week ending that day, were only $[illegible].

The Transatlantic Telegraph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. SHIP NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8, 1857.

The removal of the Telegraphic cable from this ship commenced on Monday, the 5th. The whole line, including that from the *Agamemnon*, is to be received, in great coils, in a water-tight wooden tank, where it will be subjected to a series of electrical experiments, from which highly interesting and important results are expected. The cable, while in the process of removal from the ships to the receiving tanks, passes through a composition of which five parts are tar, two are pitch, three boiled oil, and beeswax one. The whole mass, after being coiled in the tanks, is to be covered with salt water, preparatory to the experiments. But there is too much reason to apprehend that the weight of the cable will cause the tanks to leak like a sieve, so that there will be some difficulty in keeping them filled with water.

The 7th being the day appointed for [illegible] on account of the troubles in India, the work of removing the cable was suspended; but, if that had not been the case, no work could have been done on account of a furious storm which raged during the entire day. It is supposed that the work of removal will occupy about five weeks, and as soon as it is completed we shall leave immediately for New-York, orders having been sent from Washington for the ship to return to that port. It is not probable that half the officers will return in the ship, as Lieut. Hardy and Assistant Surgeon Coleman, have left us to return home in the *Jason* via Southampton, in charge of invalids.

As to the next attempt to lay the cable, there is every confidence felt in its ultimate success. It has been settled that a much larger excess shall be taken on board, and that new machinery for the process of paying out shall be substituted, and doubtless a new engineer employed. The old machinery now lies on the wharf, a perfect mass of old iron. It cost, as I have been informed, over $50,000, useless as it was. The Directors of the Company are at present in a very perplexed condition, and apparently panic-stricken. At their last meeting, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New-York, was to have been appointed sole manager. Yours, CORWYN.

The Retraction of Professor Morse.

From the New-York Observer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It seems that a paragraph from a private letter which I wrote in August last from on board the *Niagara* frigate, with no design of its publication, was inserted in your journal of September 10. It reads thus:

"Aug. 12, noon—At 3:45 yesterday morning, in lat. 52° 30', long. 17° 30', Mr. Bright, the engineer, went on deck. Our ship was going at the rate of four miles and two fathoms per hour, and the cable running out a greater speed, perhaps at the rate of five miles the hour. Mr. Bright spoke to the man in charge of the brakes, asking him what strain was upon the cable, to which the answer was returned, 'About 3,000 pounds.' Mr. Bright directed him to put 100 pounds more of force upon the brakes, to check the speed of the cable. This was demurred to by the man for a moment, who expressed a fear that it would not be prudent. Mr. Bright, however, persevered in his orders," &c.

Now, in regard to the statements of the above paragraph, I ought to say, that they were made from representations of those about me in the ship, English as well as American, at a time when I was confined to my berth from an accident which had befallen me, and, of necessity, therefore, cannot, from personal observation, vouch for their accuracy.

I have this moment received a note from Mr. Bright, under date of London, Sept. 24, wishing to correct the impressions which that paragraph has made. Nothing could be further from my purpose than to give any statement, publicly or privately, which could, in any degree, be unjustly prejudicial to him; and I know not that I can better place the matter before your readers, than to ask the insertion of his note of explanation in your columns. Mr. Bright says:

"I am quite willing to take the reproach to myself which always belongs to a want of success in any enterprise, but will you allow me to correct your narrative? I had been on deck all night; the brakes had been regulated by myself or Mr. Clifford, one of the assistant engineers on board, the whole time. The strain which was on the cable when it parted, had been on for some time; I gave the man at the brake no orders to alter the adjustment, nor did he demur to any; nor make any such observation as you allude to. I set the brakes three-quarters of an hour, at least, before the accident, and watched the effect carefully, until I was obliged to leave the machine, for the first time for two hours, to visit the [illegible] the electrical room, and to ascertain the rate of the ship, as reported to the officer of the deck. [illegible] had been absent two minutes the accident occurred.

My only reason for troubling you with this is to correct your impression that I persisted in increasing the strain when the men under my command had failed.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

CHARLES T. BRIGHT.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie.

By inserting the above you will oblige

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

☞ The Aldermanic Committee to which was referred the application of the Harlem Railroad Company, for an extension of the time for the removal of their works, and for the privilege of laying a third track near them, met yesterday afternoon, heard arguments against and in favor of granting the application, from Mr. Mason and General Sandford, and then adjourned.

A NEW OMNIBUS LINE.—A new line of omnibuses has been started by Charles [illegible], to run from Twenty-seventh-street and Avenue A to Sixth-street, up Sixth-street to Bowery, down Bowery, Chatham-street and Broadway to the South Ferry.

AGRICULTURE.

[illegible] Everett's Address at Buffalo.

[illegible] Before the New-York State Agricultural Society, Oct. 9, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR KING, PRESIDENT [illegible], LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The surpassingly beautiful spot where we are assembled this day is one of no ordinary interest. We are met in full view of the outlet of one of the most considerable of those inland seas which form so marked a feature in the geography of our continent. We can almost hear the roar of its waters [illegible] yonder world-renowned cataract, [illegible] level of the sister lake. The prosper[illegible] whose immediate auspices we are [illegible], within the experience of living [illegible] from a small village on the skirts [illegible] to be the busy mart of a [illegible]. Behind us, uniting, in what [illegible] called the bonds of holy matrimony, the waters of the mighty lakes with the waters of the [illegible] ocean, enduring monument of one of [illegible] of New-York, stretches far [illegible] noble canal, which alone, perhaps, [illegible] of its class, has sustained itself [illegible] with the railroad and the locomotive. [illegible] spread out the fertile do[illegible] neighboring power, the home [illegible] separated from us but by a nar[illegible] to which we have closely [illegible] with hooks of steel, or at least with [illegible] and the still stronger [illegible] mutually beneficial commercial re[illegible]. We have come together, on this in[illegible] spot, at the invitation of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to hold the [illegible] annual holiday. From the remotest [illegible] the Empire State and her sister Re[illegible] railroads which have thrown their [illegible] over the country have afforded a [illegible] conveyance to multitudes. Other multi[illegible] descended your magnificent lake, in [illegible] which, with scarce an interval of time, have taken the place of the [illegible] that skimmed its surface at the beginning of the century. Others from the adjacent [illegible] have crossed that noble suspension [illegible] wonder of engineering skill. In behalf of the respectable association in whose name I have the honor to speak, on this spot from which the simple children of the forest have not yet fully disappeared, from whatever quarter, by whatever conveyance you have assembled, I bid you welcome. Friends, fellow-citizens, welcome! The woods have put on their gorgeous robes of many colors to receive you; the vaporous atmosphere has for this day hung up its misty veil, to shield you from the too fervid sun; the sparkling waters of Niagara River bid you "HAIL AND FAREWELL," as they hurry downward to their great agony; and Autumn spreads before you the rustic hospitality of her harvest home.

There is a temptation, when men assemble on occasions of this kind, to exaggerate the importance of the pursuit in which they are engaged, in comparison with the other callings of life. When farmers or merchants, or manufacturers, or teachers, or professional men, come together to celebrate an anniversary, or an important event, or to do honor to some distinguished individual, it is almost a matter of course that their particular occupation or profession should be represented by those on whom the duty of speaking for their associates devolves as the most important profession or calling. No great harm is done by these rhetorical exaggerations, which, in the long run, must correct each other; and which, if they have the effect of making men more content with their own pursuits, are not very pernicious, even if they [illegible].

Although those claims which are set up, each for the paramount importance of his own occupation, cannot of course be all well-founded, it may be maintained that each of the great pursuits of life is indispensable to the prosperity of all the [illegible]. Without agriculture and manufactures, the merchant would have nothing to transport or exchange. Without commerce, the farmer and the manufacturer would be confined to a barter trade, in a limited home circle of demand and supply. In this respect, all the great pursuits of life in a civilized community may be deemed of equal importance, because they are each and all for their objects to supply some one of the great wants of our nature; because each is necessary, to some extent at least, to the prosperity of every other; and because they are all brought, by the natural sympathies of our being into a harmonious system, and form that noble and beautiful whole which we call civilized society.

But, without derogating from the importance of any of the other pursuits and occupations, we may safely, I think, claim for agriculture in some respects certain precedence before them all. It has been said to be the great and final object of government to put twelve impartial and intelligent men into the jury-box; by which, of course, is meant that the administration of equal justice between man and man is the primary object of civilized and social life. But the teacher, secular or spiritual, might plausibly urge that it is of prior importance that the community should have the elements, at least, of mental and moral culture, and be taught the obligations of an oath, before any twelve of its members should take part in the administration of justice. The physician might contend that health is of greater importance than the trial by jury; and with greater reason it might be claimed for agriculture that it supplies the first want of our nature, the daily call of the great family of man for his daily bread—the call that must be answered before the work of life, high or low, can begin. Plaintiff and defendant, judge and jury, must break their fast before they meet in court; and, if the word of a witty poet can be taken, certain very important consequences sometimes happen to culprits, in order that jurymen may go to their dinners.

But, to speak in a more fitting and serious strain, I must confess that there has always seemed to me something approaching the sublime in this [illegible], which (such is the effect of familiarity) does not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted, that we live by a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches made, if such a thing were possible, to go, without winding up, by virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills, which is indeed in other respects true. But it is not less true that our existence, as individuals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by agriculture; and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, striving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindred and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth, by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence at once ten days' supply of eight or ten articles, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the bread-fruit, with a half-dozen others which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages; but our own frames—the stout limbs, the skillful hands that build the houses and set up the monuments and plant the trees—have to be built up, recreated, every day; and this must be done from the fruits of the earth gathered by Agriculture. Everything else is luxury, convenience, comfort—food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than Agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the total demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman, who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, reflect, when he gathers his little flock about him to partake the morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellow-men have awakened from sleep this morning craving their daily bread with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a supposition, they could be gathered together at the same hour for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables reaching all round the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side, and allowing eighteen inches to each individual; and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil—the lower animals—is to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon Agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which gives them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce; and finally, let him add in imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast the various articles which are furnished directly or indirectly from the soil for building materials, furniture, clothing and fuel.

The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of agriculture, considered as the steward—the commissary—charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race and the subject animals for their daily bread; a want so imperative and uncompromising, that death in its most agonizing form is the penalty of a failure in the supply.

But although agriculture is clothed with an importance which rests upon the primitive constitution of our nature, it is very far from being the simple concern we are apt to think it. On the contrary, there is no pursuit in life which not only admits, but requires, for its full development, more of the resources of science and art,—none which would better repay the pains bestowed upon an appropriate education. There is, I believe, no exaggeration in stating that as great an amount and variety of scientific, physical, and mechanical knowledge is required for the most successful conduct of the various operations of husbandry, as for any of the arts, trades, or professions. I conceive, therefore, that the Legislature and the citizens of the great State over which you, Sir, (Governor KING,) so worthily preside, have acted most wisely in making provision for the establishment of an institution expressly for agricultural education. There is a demand for systematic scientific instruction, from the very first steps we take, not in the play-farming of gentlemen of leisure, but in the pursuit of husbandry as the serious business of life.

In the first place, the earth which is to be cultivated, instead of being either a uniform or a homogeneous mass, is made up of a variety of materials, differing in different places, and possessing different chemical and agricultural properties and qualities. A few of these elements, and especially clay, lime and sand, predominate, usually intermixed to some extent by nature, and capable of being so mingled and treated by art, as to produce a vastly increased fertility. The late Lord LEICESTER in England, better known as Mr. COKE, first carried out this idea on a large scale, and more than doubled the productive value of his great estates in Norfolk by claying his light soils. To conduct operations of this kind, some knowledge of geology, mineralogy and chemistry, is required. The enrichment of the earth by decaying animal and vegetable substances is the most familiar operation perhaps in husbandry; but it is only since its scientific principles have been explored by DAVY and LIEBIG, that the great practical improvements in this branch of agriculture have taken place. It is true that the almost boundless natural fertility of the soil supersedes for the present, in some parts of our country, the importance of artificial enrichment. I inquired last Spring of a friend living in a region of this kind, on the banks of the Ohio, how they contrived to *get rid* of the accumulation of the farm-yard (a strange question it will seem to farmers in this part of the world,) and he answered, "By carting it down to the river's side, and emptying it into the stream." In another portion of the western country, where I had seen hemp growing vigorously about thirty years ago, I found that wheat was now the prevailing crop. I was informed that the land was originally so rich as to be adapted only for hemp, but had now become poor enough for wheat.

These, however, are not instances of a permanent and normal condition of things. In the greater part of the Union, especially in those portions which have been for some time under cultivation, the annual exhaustion must be restored by the annual renovation of the soil. To accomplish this object, of late years every branch of science, every resource of the laboratory, every kingdom of nature, has been placed under contribution. Battle-fields have been dug over for the bones of their victims; geology has furnished lime, gypsum and marl; commerce has explored the remotest seas for guano, and has called loudly on diplomacy to assist her efforts; chemistry has been tasked for the production of compounds, which, in the progress of science, may supersede those of animal or vegetable origin which are prepared by nature. The nutritive principles developed by decaying animal and vegetable organizations are universally diffused throughout the material world, and the problem to be solved is to produce them artificially on a large scale, cheap enough for general use. In the mean time, the most simple and familiar processes of enrichment, with the aid of mechanical power and a moderate application of capital, are producing the most astonishing results. The success which has attended Mr. MECHI's operations in England is familiar to us all. By the application of natural fertilizing liquids, sprinkled by a steam engine over his fields, they have been made to produce, *it is said*, seven annual crops of heavy grass.

Simple water is one of the most effectual fertilizers, and in some countries irrigation, carried on with no moderate degree of hydraulic skill, is the basis of their husbandry. While walking, on one occasion, with the late Lord ASHBURTON, in his delightful grounds in Hampshire, just before he departed on his special mission to this country, in one of the intervals of our earnest conferences on the North-eastern Boundary, he told me that he had expended ten thousand pounds sterling in conducting round his fields the waters of the little river—the Itchen, I think—that flows through the property, and that it was money well laid out. Pardon me the digression of a moment to say that I could not but honor the disinterested patriotism which led this kind-hearted, upright and intelligent man, at an advanced age (with nothing on earth to gain or desire, and with everything of reputation to risk), to leave the earthly paradise in which I saw him, and to cross the Atlantic in the winter, in a sailing vessel (the voyage was of fifty-one days), to do his part in adjusting a controversy which had seriously menaced the peace of the two countries. The famous water-meadows of the Duke of Portland, at Clipstone, have been often described, where the same operation has been performed on a still more extensive scale. Mr. COLMAN's interesting volumes on European agriculture contain accounts of other works of this kind, but I confine myself to those which have fallen under my own observation.

Nor are these the only operations in which agriculture calls for the aid of well-instructed skill. That moisture, which in moderation is the great vehicle of vegetable nourishment, may exist in excess. Vast tracts of land are lost to husbandry in this country, which might be reclaimed by dykes and embankments, or become fertile by drainage. Land is yet too abundant and cheap in America to admit of great expenditures in this way, except in very limited localities; but the day will no doubt come when, in the populous portions of the country, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, the sunken marshes which now stretch along our coast will be reclaimed from the ocean, as in Holland; and thousands of acres in the interior, now given up to alder swamps and cranberry meadows, be clothed with grass and corn. There are few farms of any size in the country which do not contain waste spots of this kind, the harbor of turtles, frogs and serpents,—which might be brought, at moderate expense and with hydraulic skill, into cultivation. Other extensive tracts are awaiting the time when the increase of population and the enhanced value of land will bear the expense of costly operations in engineering. The marshes on the sea-coast of New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, probably exceed in the aggregate the superficies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the greater part of which has been redeemed by artificial means from the ocean—a considerable tract, covered by the Lake of Haarlem, within a few years. Now, if we could only add a new territory to the Union, as large as the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by the peaceful operations of husbandry, it would be a species of *annexation* to which I for one should make no objection. All the resources of science have been called into operation in that country, under the direction of a separate Department of the Government, to sustain the hydraulic works which protect it from the ocean. The state of things is similar in the fens of Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire. All the spare revenues of the Grand Duke of Tuscany have been appropriated for years to the improvement of the low grounds on the coast of that country, once the abode of the powerful Etruscan Confederacy, which ruled Italy before the ascendancy of the Romans, now, and for ages past, a malarious, uninhabitable waste.

But when science and art have done their best for the preparation of the soil, they have but commenced their operations in the lowest department of agriculture. They have dealt, thus far, only with what we call lifeless nature, though I apply that word with reluctance to the genial bosom of our mother earth, from which everything that germinates draws its life and appropriate nourishment. Still, however, we take a great step upward, when, in pursuing the operations of husbandry, we ascend from mineral and inorganic substances to vegetable organization. We now enter a new world of agricultural research; the mysteries of assimilation, growth and decay; of seed-time and harvest; the life, the death, and the reproduction of the vegetable world. Here we still need the light of science, but rather to explore and reveal than to imitate the operations of nature. The skillful agricultural chemist can mingle soils and compound fertilizing phosphates; but with all his apparatus and all his reagents, it is beyond his power to fabricate the humblest leaf. He can give you, to the thousandth part of a grain, the component elements of wheat—he can mingle those elements in due proportion in his laboratory—but to manufacture a single kernel, endowed with living, reproductive power, is as much beyond his skill as to create a world.

Vegetable life, therefore, requires a new course of study and instruction. The adaptation of particular plants to particular soils and their treatment, on the one hand, and, on the other, their nutritive powers as food for man and the lower animals, the laws of germination and growth, the influences of climate, the possible range of improvability in cereal grains and fruits, are topics of vast importance. The knowledge—for the most part empirical—already possessed, upon these points, is the accumulation of the ages which have elapsed since the foundation of the world, each of which has added to the list its generous fruit, its nutritive grain, its esculent root, its textile fibre, its brilliant tincture, its spicy bark, its exhilarating juice, its aromatic essence, its fragrant gum, its inflammable oil; some so long ago that the simple gratitude of infant humanity ascribed them to the gift of the gods, while others have been brought to the knowledge of the civilized world in the historical period, and others have been presented to mankind by our own continent. No one can tell when wheat, barley, rye, oats, millet, apples, pears, and plums, were first cultivated in Europe; but cherries and peaches were brought from the Black Sea and Persia in the time of the Roman Republic; the culture of silk was introduced from the East in the reign of JUSTINIAN; cotton and sugar became extensively used in Europe in the middle ages; maize, the potato, tobacco, cocoa, and the Peruvian bark, are the indigenous growth of this country. Tea and coffee, though productions of the Old World, were first known in Western Europe about two centuries ago; and India-rubber and gutta percha, as useful as any but the cereals, in our own day.

There is much reason to believe, as our intercourse with Eastern Asia, Polynesia, and Australia increases, that new vegetable products will become known to us, of the greatest interest and importance for food, medicine and clothing. Many, with which we are acquainted only in the writings of travelers and botanists, will unquestionably be domesticated. The most interesting experiments are in progress on the sugar-canes of Africa and China; and there is scarce a doubt that the most important additions will, in the course of time, be made to our vegetable treasures, from the latter country. China, like North America, forms the eastern shore of a great ocean, with a cold northwestern region in the rear. Its climate, under similar local conditions, closely resembles our own; and there is reason to believe that whatever grows there will grow here. A somewhat curious illustration of this is found in the plant ging-seng, to which the Chinese formerly attached—perhaps still attach—such a superstitious value. Its bifurcated root, as they thought, symbolized humanity, which, indeed, it does, as well as *Falstaff's* "forked radish;" and hence the name ging-seng, or "Man-plant." They called it "the pure spirit of the earth," and the "plant that gives immortality." They deemed it the exclusive product of the central flowery kingdom—a panacea for every form of disease, cheaply bought for its weight in silver. A Jesuit missionary to China, LAFITAU, being transferred to America early in the last century, discovered the precious plant in our own woods, where, indeed, in some parts of the country, it abounds. It began to be exported by the French to China, and after the commencement of our commercial intercourse with that country, at the close of the war of the Revolution, the much-prized root was sent in great quantities to Canton, and, much to the perplexity and disgust of the Mandarins, became literally a drug in the market, losing most of its mysterious efficacy, in proportion as it was abundantly supplied by the outside barbarians.

But, without wandering so far for additions entirely novel which may be expected to our vegetable stores, I cannot but regard what may be called organic husbandry as one of the richest departments of science, and one which is yet almost wholly in its infancy. What wonders are revealed to us by the microscope in the structure and germination of the seed!—the instinct, so to say, of radicle and plumule, which bids one seek the ground, and the other shoot upward toward the air; the circulation of the sap, which, examined under a high magnifying power, in a succulent plant—the Calla, for instance—resembles flowing streams of liquid silver—a spectacle, in these days of "suspension," to make a man's mouth water; the curious confectionary, that secretes sugar, and gluten, and starch, and oil, and woody fibre, and flower, and fruit, and leaf, and bark, from the same elements in earth and air, differing in each differing plant, though standing side by side in the same soil; in a word, the wonders and beauties of this annual creation—for such it is—as miraculous as that by which sun, and moon, and stars, and earth, and sea, and man, were first formed by the hand of Omnipotence!

And who shall limit the progress of science, in its application to the service of man in this boundless field! The grafting of generous fruits on wild stocks is as old as European civilization; but the artificial hybridization of flowers and fruits is a recent practice, which has already filled our conservatories with the most beautiful flowers, and our nurseries and gardens with the choicest varieties of fruit. When reasoning man does with science and skill what has been hitherto left to the winds and the bees, the most important results may be anticipated. Modern chemistry has shown that the growth of the plant is not one simple operation, but that different ingredients in the soil, and different fertilizing substances, afford the appropriate nourishment to different portions of the plant. This discovery will, no doubt, be of great importance in the higher operations of horticulture and pomology.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine have already become considerable branches of industry, and afford great scope for the application of chemical knowledge. The vineyards in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and St. Louis, though limited in extent, already bear, in other respects, a creditable comparison with those of Europe. All the processes of manufacture rival those of the Province of Champagne and the Rhine, both in integrity and skill—a remark which I venture to make from some opportunities of personal comparison. Time, no doubt, will eventually bring to light a belt of territory—probably in the interior, or in the western portion of the continent (for we do not find wine in the eastern portion of Asia)—which will equal the most delicious vintages of Burgundy, Bordeaux, or [illegible].

Nor is it less probable that many vegetable products now imported from foreign countries will be naturalized here. It is [illegible] century since the first experiments were made on the American Continent in the cultivation of rice and cotton; and there is no reason to doubt that whatever the Old World produces will flourish within the same isothermal lines in this hemisphere. The recent agricultural reports from the Patent Office contain very important indications and suggestions on this branch of husbandry.

The condition of our native forests opens another broad field of inquiry in agricultural science, under three very striking aspects. The extensive prairies of the West, denuded of wood for an unknown length of time, and under the operation of causes not perhaps certainly made out, await from the settler's skill and industry those plantations which add so much to the beauty and salubrity of the soil, and contribute so materially to the service of man. In the meantime it is a very important question, in a broad region of the West, whether anything cheaper and more effectual than the Osage orange (Maclura) can be found for fencing. In other portions of the country a condition of things exists the precise reverse of that just described; and immense tracts of native forests, covering the land for hundreds of miles with a matted, impervious, repulsive wilderness, form a very serious impediment to cultivation, and constitute one of the great hardships which attend the pioneer of the settlement. The opening of railroads through extensive districts of this description, with the intense demand for land, caused in part by the unexampled emigration from Europe, will probably lead to new applications of steam-power machinery, and capital, in the first clearing of the land, and thus materially facilitate the process of bringing it into cultivation. In the meantime, in the older settled parts of the country, we have some backward steps to take. The clothing of the sterile hill-sides and barren plains with wood, is an object of great interest. The work of destruction has been carried on with too little discrimination. Too little thought has been had of that noblest spectacle in the vegetable world—plantations of trees for ornament and shade, too little consideration for a permanent supply of the demand for timber and fuel.

Every topic to which I have thus hastily alluded, in connection with the vegetable kingdoms of nature, suggests inquiry for the naturalist, in some department of his studies, and forms the subject of regular courses of instruction in some of the European universities, especially those in Germany.

The insects and vermin injurious to vegetation present another curious and difficult path of inquiry. A very considerable part of every crop of grain and fruit is planted, not for the mouths of our children, but for the fly, the curculio, and the canker-worm, or some other of these pests of husbandry. Science has done something, and will no doubt do more, to alleviate the plague. It has already taught us not to wage equal war on the wheat-fly and the parasite which preys upon it; and it will, perhaps, eventually persuade those who need the lesson, that a few peas and cherries are well bestowed by way of dessert on the cheerful little warblers who turn our gardens into concert-rooms, and do so much to aid us in the warfare against the grubs and caterpillars which form their principal meal.

Agriculture is looking anxiously to science for information on the nature and remedies of the formidable disease which has of late years destroyed so large a portion of the potato crop. The naturalist who shall solve that problem will stand high among the benefactors of his race.

Closely connected with this department of Agriculture is another, in which the modern arts have made great progress, and in which inventive sagacity is still diligently and successfully employed,—I refer to agricultural machinery—improved implements of husbandry. This is a field in which the creative powers of the mind seem to be at work with an activity never before equaled, and which is likely to produce more important results in this than in any other country. The supply of labor in the United States has not kept pace with the demand, as it can rarely do in a new country, where strong temptations exist for enterprising attempts in every branch of industry. This state of things has furnished very powerful inducements for the introduction of labor-saving machinery and implements, and the proverbial ingenuity of our countrymen has been turned with great success in that direction. Your exhibition grounds fully justify this remark. Even the good old plough has become almost a new machine in its various novel forms; and other implements of the most ingenious contrivance and efficient action have been invented. The cultivator, the horse-rake, the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine, are daily coming into use in Europe and America, and producing the most important economy of labor. Successful attempts are making to work them by steam. It was said long ago of the cotton-gin, by Mr. Justice JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it had doubled the value of the lands in the cotton-growing region; and the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine are destined, almost to the same extent, to alleviate the severest labors of the farmer's year. The fame of the reaper is not confined to this hemisphere. At the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, in London, in 1851, it mainly contributed to enable American art to hold up her head in the face of the civilized world.*

But there is still another department of agriculture which opens the door to research of a higher order, and deals with finer elements,—I mean that which regards the domestic animals attached to the service of man, and which are of such inestimable importance as the direct partners of his labors, as furnishing one of the great articles of his food, and as a principal resource for restoring the exhausted fertility of the soil. In the remotest ages of antiquity, into which the torch of history throws not the faintest gleam of light, a small number, selected from the all but numberless races of the lower animals, were adopted by domestication into the family of man. So skillful and exhaustive was this selection that 3,000 years of experience, during which Europe and America have been settled by civilized races of men, have not added to the number. It is somewhat humbling to the pride of our rational nature to consider how much of our civilization rests on this partnership—how helpless we should be, deprived of the horse, the ox, the cow, the sheep, the swine, the goat, the ass, the reindeer, the dog, the cat, and the various kinds of poultry. In the warmer regions this list is enlarged by the lama, the elephant and the camel—the latter of which, it is not unlikely, will be extensively introduced in our own southern region.

It may be said of this subject, as of that to which I have already alluded, that it is a science of itself. No branch of husbandry has, within the last century, engaged more of the attention of farmers, theoretical and practical, than the improvement of the breed of domestic animals, and in none perhaps has the attention thus bestowed been better repaid. By judicious selection and mixtures of the parent stock, and by intelligence and care in the training and nourishing of the young animals, the improved breeds of the present day differ probably almost as much from their predecessors a hundred years ago, as we may suppose the entire races of domesticated animals do from the wild stocks from which they are descended.

There is no reason to suppose that the utmost limit of improvement has been reached in this direction. Deriving our improved animals as we generally do from Europe—that is, from a climate differing materially from our own—it is not unlikely that, in the lapse of time, experience will lead to the production of a class of animals, better adapted to the peculiarities of our seasons than any of the transatlantic varieties as they now exist. The bare repetition of the words draft, speed, endurance, meat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool, will suggest the vast importance of continued experiments on this subject, guided by all the lights of physiological science.

Among the most prominent *desiderata*, in what may be called animal husbandry, may be mentioned an improved state of veterinary science in this country. While the anatomy of the lower animals is substantially the same as man's, their treatment when diseased or overtaken by accidents, is left almost wholly to uneducated empiricism. It rarely, I may say never happens, that the substantial farmer has not considerable property invested in live stock, to say nothing of the personal attachment he often feels for some of his favorites—horse, or cow, or dog. But when their frames, as delicately organized and as sensitive as our own, are attacked by disease, or they meet with a serious accident, they are of necessity in most parts of the country committed to the care of persons wholly ignorant of anatomy and physiology, or imperfectly acquainted with them, and whose skill is comprehended in a few rude traditionary operations and nostrums. There are few of us, I suppose, who have not had some painful experience on this subject, both in our pockets and our feelings. The want of veterinary institutions, and of a class of well-educated practitioners, is yet to be supplied.

This hasty survey of the different branches of agriculture, imperfect as practical men must regard it, has, I think, shown that it opens a wide field for scientific research, and demands an appropriate education. It is, in fact, in all respects a liberal pursuit, and as such ought to be regarded by the community. It is greatly to be desired that public opinion in America should undergo some change in this respect. There is no want of empty compliments to the "Independent Yeomanry" at public festivals and electioneering hustings. When the popular ear is to be tickled, and the popular suffrage conciliated, the "substantial farmer" is sure to be addressed in honeyed phrase; but the most superficial observation of society shows that the learned professions, as they are denominated—the various kinds of "business," as it is significantly called, as if people could not *busy* themselves to any purpose, except in some kind of traffic—and in preference to both, or in conjunction with both, political employment, are regarded as the enviable pursuits of life. It is not altogether so in the country from which the majority of the people of America descended. In England the ultimate object of a liberal ambition is the ownership of a handsome landed property, and the actual management by the proprietor of a considerable portion of it. Great fortunes, however acquired, are almost sure to be invested in great landed estates. Whether employed in the professions or in commerce, men escape from city life as from confinement, and the country seat is generally the family mansion.*

It would be absurd to deny the manifold importance of great commercial towns in our social system. They are not the mere result of calculation; they grow up by an irresistible necessity. The intenser life which springs from their stern competition undoubtedly performs a most important office in the progress of civilization. The faculties are sharpened by the direct contact and collision of kindred minds. The great accumulations of capital, which almost exclusively take place in commerce and the occupations connected with it, exercise an all-powerful influence in the community, and are felt in all its enterprises. The social sympathies gather warmth and force from the generous contagion of congenial natures. But society is in its happiest state when town and country act and react upon each other to mutual advantage; when the simple manners and purer tastes of rural life are brought to invigorate the moral atmosphere of the metropolis, and when a fair proportion of the wealth acquired in the city flows back and is invested in landed improvements; transferring cultivated tastes and liberal arts from crowded avenues and ringing pavements to the open, healthful country, and connecting them with its substantial interests and calm pursuits.

In acknowledging, as I do most cheerfully, the important relations of city life and commercial pursuits to the entire social system of the country, I leave of course out of account—I have no words but of abhorrence—for the organized conspiracies, swindling and plunder, which exist side by side with the legitimate transactions of the stock exchange. It is not one of the least perplexing anomalies of modern life and manners, that while avowed and thus far honest gambling (if I may connect those words) is driven by public opinion and the law, to seclude itself from observation within carefully tyled doors, there to fool away its hundreds, perhaps its thousands in secret—discredited, infamous—blasted by the anathemas of deserted, heart-broken wives and beggared children—subject at all times to the fell swoop of the police—the licensed gambling of the brokers' board is carried on in the face of day; its pretended sales of what it does not own, its pretended purchases of what it does not expect to pay for, are chronicled in the public prints to the extent of millions in the course of a season, for the cruel and dishonest purposes of frightening innocent third parties into the ruinous sacrifice of *bona fide* property, and thus making a guilty profit out of the public distress and the ruin of thousands.

I do not claim for agricultural life in modern times the Arcadian simplicity of the heroic ages; but it is capable, with the aid of popular education and the facilities of intercommunication, of being made a pursuit more favorable than city life to that average degree of virtue and happiness to which we may reasonably aspire in the present imperfect stage of being. For the same reason that our intellectual and moral faculties are urged to the highest point of culture by the intense competition of the large towns, the contagion of vice and crime produces in a crowded population a depravity of character from which the more thinly inhabited country, though far enough from being immaculate, is comparatively free. Accordingly, we find that the tenure on which the land is owned and tilled—that is, the average condition of the agricultural masses—decides the character of a people. It is true that the compact organization, the control of capital, the concentrated popular talent, the vigorous Press, the agitable temperament of the large towns, give them an influence out of proportion to numbers; but this is far less the case in the United States than in most foreign countries, where the land is held in large masses by a few powerful landholders. Divided as it is in this country into small or moderate-sized farms, owned, for the most part, and tilled by a class of fairly-educated, independent and intelligent proprietors, the direct influence *of large towns on the entire population* is far less considerable than in Europe. Paris can at all times make a revolution in France; but not even your imperial metropolis could make a revolution in the United States. What the public character loses in concentration and energy by this want of metropolitan centralization is more than gained by the country in the virtuous mediocrity, the decent frugality, the healthfulness, the social tranquility of private life. I trust I do full justice to the elegant refinements, the liberal institutions, the noble charities, the creative industries, the world-encompassing energy of the cities; but the profuse expenditure of the prosperous, the unfathomed wretchedness of the destitute, the heaven-defying profligacy of the corrupt, the insane spirit of speculation, the frantic haste to become rich, the heartless dissipation of fashionable life, the growing ferocity and recklessness of a portion of the public Press, the prevailing worldliness of the large towns, make me tremble for the future. It appears to me that our great dependence, under Providence, must be more and more on the healthy tone of the population scattered over the country—strangers to the excitements, the temptations, the revulsions of trade, and placed in that happy middle condition of human fortune, which is equidistant from the giddy heights of affluence, power and fame, and the pinching straits of poverty, and as such most favorable to human virtue and happiness.

While the city is refreshed and renovated by the pure tides poured from the country into its steamy and turbid channels, the cultivation or the soil affords at home that moderate excitement, healthful occupation, and reasonable return, which most conduce to the prosperity and enjoyment of life. It is, in fact, the primitive enjoyment of man,—first in time, first in importance. The newly-created father of mankind was placed by the Supreme Author of his being in the garden, which the hand of Omnipotence itself had planted, "to dress and to keep it." Before the heaving bellows had urged the furnace, before a hammer had struck upon an anvil, before the gleaming waters had flashed from an oar, before trade had hung up its scales or gauged its measures, the culture of the soil began. "To dress the garden and to keep it,"—this was the key-note struck by the hand of God himself in that long, joyous, wailing, triumphant, troubled, pensive strain of life-music which sounds through the generations and ages of our race. Banished from the garden of Eden, man's merciful sentence—at once doom, reprieve, and livelihood—was "to till the ground from which he was taken;" and this, in its primitive simplicity, was the occupation of the gathering *societies of men*. To this wholesome discipline the mighty East, in the days of her ascendancy, was trained; and so rapid was her progress that, in periods anterior to the dawn of history, she had tamed the domestic animals, had saddled the horse, and yoked the ox, and milked the cow, and sheared the patient sheep, and possessed herself of all the cereal grains, (with the exception of maize, and that controverted,) which feed mankind at the present day. I obtained from the gardens of Chatsworth, and sent to this country, where they germinated, two specimens of wheat, raised from grains supposed to have been wrapped up in Egyptian mummy-cloths, 3,000 years ago, and not materially differing from our modern varieties; one of them, indeed, being precisely identical—thus affording us the pleasing assurance that the corn which Joseph placed in Benjamin's sack, before the great pyramid was built, was not inferior to the best Genesee of the present day.

Agriculture, I say, was the great pursuit of the primeval East. Before the intellectual supremacy of Greece was developed, while the Macedonian sword slept in its scabbard, before the genius of military domination was incarnate in the Roman legion, while the warlike North yet wandered in her pathless snows, the Persian traveled far on the road to universal conquest and empire. From the Ionian Gulf to the Indus, from the Tanais to the sources of the Nile, 127 satraps, in the name of the great king, administered that law of the Medes and Persians which never changed; and throughout this mighty monarchy—one of the most extensive that ever obeyed one ruler—next to war agriculture was the honored pursuit. On this subject the Greek historian XENOPHON has preserved to us a charming anecdote. On a certain occasion, one of those half-mythical Persian sovereigns into whose personal history the philosophers of Greece delighted to weave their [illegible] conceptions of royal polity, CYRUS the Younger received LYSANDER, the envoy of the Grecian allies, at Sardis; and conducting him into the royal grounds, pointed out the beauty of the plantations, the straight avenues of trees, their rectangular disposition, and the fragrant shrubbery that shaded the walks. "Truly," cried the Spartan warrior, unused to these delightful but manly refinements, "I admire the beautiful scene, but much more should I admire the artist by whose skill it was created." CYRUS, pleased with this commendation, exclaimed, "It was all laid out and measured by myself, and a portion of the trees planted by my own hands." The astonished Lacedæmonian chieftain, looking up at CYRUS, arrayed, as was and is the fashion of the East, in royal purple, his arms and fingers sparkling with rings and bracelets, and his robes exhaling perfumes, exclaimed, "You have planted these trees with your own hands!" "Yes, by heavens," cried CYRUS, "nor do I ever go to my dinner till I have earned my appetite by some military or agricultural exercise." The Spartan saw in these manly, strength-giving, life-giving gymnastics the secret of the power which for the time had mastered the world, and, clasping the hands of the [illegible] prince, exclaimed, "Justly hast thou prospered, O CYRUS! thou art fortunate because thou deservest to be."

The Persian sank beneath the sword of the Macedonian, whose short-lived empire fell with its youthful founder. Had ALEXANDER the Great planted trees in the intervals of his wars, and drank water, like CYRUS, he might have lived to establish the most extensive empire which the world has yet seen. But a new power of conquest was springing up in the West, on the humble acres of Etruria and Latium. The CINCINNATI who drove the Æqui and Volsci from the gates of Rome; that PAULUS ÆMILIUS who led the last king of Macedonia with his family in triumph up the steps of the Capitol; that SCIPIO who at Zama forever broke the power of Carthage; the iron-handed, iron-hearted consuls who conducted the Roman legions over degenerate Greece, over fiery Africa, and effeminate Asia,—in the intervals of war and conquest tilled their little Latian farms. That stern censor, who first made the name of austere frugality synonymous with CATO, wrote a treatise on the cultivation of the soil; and so it was a great Roman chief, in the best days of the Republic, to be found at his farm, that the sergeants-at-arms, sent by the Senate to summon them to the command of legions and the conquest of nations, were technically called [illegible] "travelers."

At length the Roman civilization perished, and a new one, resting on the morality of the Gospel and the hardy virtues of the northern races, took its place, and has subsisted, with gradual modifications, to the present day. Its first political development was in the land tenures of the feudal system, and it still rests on the soil. Notwithstanding the great multiplication of pursuits in modern times, the perfection of the useful and fine arts, the astonishing expansion of commerce, manufacturing and mechanical industry, agriculture has kept pace with the other occupations of society, and continues to be the foundation of the social system. The tenure, cultivation and produce of the soil still remain the primary interests of the community.* The greatest political philosopher and most consummate statesman of modern Europe, EDMUND BURKE, who saw further than any of his countrymen into the cloudy future which hung over the close of the eighteenth century, at the meridian of his life, and while most engrossed in public business, purchased a large farm. "I have," says he in a letter written to a friend in that most critical year of English politics, 1768, "just made a push with all I could collect of my own and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in the country. I have purchased about six hundred acres of land in Buckinghamshire, about twenty-four miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest." This his purpose he carried into effect, and adhered to it to the end of his life. Those immortal orations, which echoed in the British Senate the glories of the ancient eloquence, were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield; and there also were composed those all but inspired appeals and expostulations, which went to the heart of England and Europe in the hour of their dearest peril, and did so much to oppose the deformity and arrest the progress of that godless philosophy—specious, arrogant, hypocritical and sanguinary—which, with liberty and equality on its lips, and plunder, and murder, and treason, in its heart, waged deadly war on France and mankind, and closed a [illegible] republican freedom by the establishment of a military despotism.

A greater than BURKE in this country, our own peerless WASHINGTON, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed on any other person—conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success not only of the American Revolution, but of the whole great experiment of Republican Government, was dependent in no small degree upon his correct conduct,—yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultural operations than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annual message to Congress (7th of December, 1796,) "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. * * * Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." On the 10th of December, [illegible], WASHINGTON addressed a long letter to the manager of his farms,—the last elaborate production of his pen,—transmitting a plan, drawn up on [illegible] written folio pages, containing directions for the cultivation for several years to come. In seven days from the date of this letter his own venerable form was "sown a natural body, to be raised a spiritual body."

Nearly all the successors of WASHINGTON in the Presidency of the United States, both the deceased and the living, passed or are passing their closing years in the dignified tranquility of rural pursuits. One of the most distinguished of them, Mr. JEFFERSON, invented the hill-side plow. Permit me also to dwell for a moment on the more recent example of the four great statesmen of the North, the West and the South, whose names are the boast and the ornament of the last generation—ADAMS, CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER—who forgot the colossal anxieties, the stern contentions, the herculean labors, and the thankless sacrifices of the public service in the retirement of the country, and the calm and healthful pursuits of agriculture. One of these four great men it was my fortune personally to behold in the enjoyment of these calm and rational pleasures, but I well remember hearing him say, with a radiant countenance, that there was nothing in the triumphs or honors of public life so grateful to his feelings as his return to his home in Carolina, at the close of the session of Congress, when every individual on his plantation, not excepting the humblest, came out to bid him welcome and to receive the cordial pressure of his hand. I was often the witness of the heartfelt satisfaction which Mr. ADAMS enjoyed on his ancestral acres, especially in contemplating the trees planted by himself, thousands of which are now scattered over the estate. While he ministered in this way to the gratification and service of other times, he felt that he was discharging no small portion of the debt which each generation owes to its successors. Adopting a tree as the device of his seal, he added to it, as the expressive motto, the words which Cicero quotes with approbation from an ancient Latin poet, *Alteri sæculo*. Mr. ADAMS took particular pleasure in watching the growth of some white maples, the seeds of which he had gathered as they dropped from the parent trees in front of that venerable hall in Philadelphia, which echoed to his honored father's voice in the great argument of American Independence. At Ashland, in 1829, I rode over his extensive farms with the illustrious orator and statesman of the West; and as the "swinish multitude," attracted by the salt which he liberally scattered from his pocket, came running about us, in the beautiful woodland pasture, carpeted with that famous Kentucky blue grass, he good-humoredly compared them to the office-seekers who hurry to Washington at the commencement of an Administration, attracted by the well-flavored relish of a good salary. Mr. WEBSTER, reposing on his farm at Marshfield, from the toils of the forum, and the conflicts of the Senate, resembled the mighty ocean which he so much loved, which, after assaulting the cloudy battlements of the sky with all the seething artillery of his furious billows, [illegible]

* The first of the following extracts is copied from the Boston Traveler of the 22d September, 1857; the second, from a recent number of the London Illustrated News. I have no means of verifying the accuracy of the statements.

"AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST.—The scarcity of labor, and the enterprise of the emigrants and speculators, has led to the introduction of more labor-saving machinery upon the farms in our Western States than anywhere else in the world. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette says, among other improvements, steam-power threshing machines are fast coming into use. The writer describes one he had just seen in operation on the farm of Dr. WATTS, in Chillicothe. The wheat fields on the farm cover, the present year, 262 acres, which have produced some eight or ten thousand bushels of grain. He found the threshing-ground very much like a village of straw-ricks, in the midst of which was a puffing engine, making the wheels of a machine fly, while men, horses, oxen, and wagons were kept busy supplying its wants. The machine, and three men to tend it, are furnished for five cents a bushel threshed. The consumption of wood is about one and a quarter cords per day, at $2 50 per cord. The price of farm labor there now is $1 per day and board.

"The machine, when in active operation, threshed two bushels a minute, and, on an average, threshes 700 bushels a day. This is the work of 70 men in the old way of threshing by flail. The proprietor of the machine had more applications than he could supply, and his next engagements were for 1,500 acres of grass, owned by five proprietors, and yet this is not one of the great wheat counties of the State. Agricultural machinery of all kinds is extending rapidly through the West. The County of Pickaway now employs 250 mowing and reaping machines. Some of the interior counties have great manufacturing establishments for this machinery."

"A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that, being in Rock County, Ill., in the middle of August, (1857,) he went up to the top of a hill called Mount Zion, six miles from Janesville, and counted, on the surrounding plain, 134 horse-power reaping-machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were a thousand men, women and boys following, binding and shocking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and gathering up at the rate of 200 acres per hour."

* "That description of property (landed property) is in its nature the firm base of every stable Government."—Burke's Letter on a Regicide Peace.

when the gentle [illegible] huge trees to the elemental [illegible] his rolling mountains to their [illegible] level, and mirrors the gr[illegible] landscape [illegible].

The culture of the soil has, in all ages, been regarded as [illegible] and congenial occupation [illegible]. CICERO, in his admirable treatise on Old Age, speaking in the person of CATO the [illegible], of whom I have already referred, when he comes to consider the pleasures within the reach of the aged, gives the most prominent place to those which may be enjoyed in agricultural pursuits. "These," he adds, "are not impaired by the advance of years, and approach, as near as possible, to the ideal 'life of the Wise Man.'" Guided by the light of nature, he contemplated with admiration that "power," as he calls it, of the earth, by which it is enabled to return to the husbandman, with usury, what he has committed to its trust. It belongs to us, [illegible] a knowledge of the spiritual relations [illegible] not vouchsafed to the heathen world, to look upon agriculture in higher aspects, especially in the advance of life; and as we move forward ourselves toward the great crisis of our being, to catch an intelligent glimpse of the grand arcana of nature, as exhibited in the creative energy of the [illegible] elements—the suggestive [illegible] of the quickening seed, and the sprouting [illegible] of universal nature from her [illegible].

[illegible] sceptical philosopher of the last century—the historian HUME—thought to demolish the credibility of the Christian Revelation, by the concise argument, "It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false." The last part of the proposition, especially in a free country, on the eve of a popular election, is, unhappily, too well founded; but in what bookworm's dusty cell, tapestried with the cobwebs of age, where the light of real life and nature never forced its way—in what pedant's school, where [illegible] followers are led by blind guides—did he learn that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true? Most certainly he never learned it from seeing or reaper—from dumb animal or rational soul connected with husbandry. Poor BENJAMIN, off here on Buffalo Creek, if he could have comprehended the terms of the proposition, would have treated it with scorn. Contrary to experience that phenomena should exist which we cannot trace to causes perceptible to the human senses or conceivable by human thought! It would be much nearer the truth to say that within the husbandman's experience there are no phenomena which can be rationally traced to anything but the instant energy of creative power.

Did this philosopher ever contemplate the landscape at the close of the year, when seeds, and grains, and fruits have ripened, and stalks have withered, and leaves have fallen, and Winter has forced her icy darts even into the roaring jaws of Niagara, and cheated half a continent in her glittering shroud, and all this teeming vegetation and organized life are locked in cold and marble obstruction; and, after week upon week and month upon month have swept, with sleet and chilly rain, and howling storm, over the earth and riveted their crystal bolts upon the door of nature's sepulchre; when the sun at length begins to wheel in higher circles through the sky, and softer winds to breathe over melting snows, did he ever behold the long-hidden earth at length appear, and soon the tender grass peep forth, and anon the Autumnal wheat begin to paint the field, and velvet leaflets to burst from purple buds, throughout the reviving forest; and then the mellow soil to open its fruitful bosom to every grain and seed dropped from the planter's hand, buried but to spring up again, clothed with a new mysterious being; and then, as more fervid suns inflame the air, and softer showers distill from the clouds, and gentler dews string their pearls on twig and tendril, did he ever watch the ripening grain and fruit, pendent from stalk and vine and tree; the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each after his kind arrayed in myriad-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life; seven millions of counted leaves on a single tree,* each of which is a system whose exquisite complication puts to shame the shrewdest cunning of the human hand; every planted seed and grain, which had been loaned to the earth, compounding its pious usury thirty, sixty, a hundred fold,—all harmoniously adapted to the sustenance of living nature,—the bread of a hungry world; here a tilled cornfield, whose yellow blades are nodding with the food of man; there an unplanted wilderness—the great Father's farm,—where He "who hears the raven's cry" has cultivated, with his own hand, his merciful crop of berries and nuts, and acorns, and seeds, for the humbler families of animated nature;—the solemn elephant, the browsing deer, the wild pigeon, whose fluttering caravan darkens the sky; the merry squirrel, who bounds from branch to branch, in the joy of his little life;—has he seen all this,—does he see it every year, and month, and day,—does he live, and move, and breathe, and think, in this atmosphere of wonder,—himself the greatest wonder of all, whose smallest fibre and faintest pulsation is as much a mystery as the blazing glories of Orion's belt,—and does he still maintain that a miracle is contrary to experience? If he has, and if he does, then let him go, in the name of Heaven, and say that it is contrary to experience that the August Power which turns the clods of the earth into the daily bread of a thousand million souls could feed five thousand in the wilderness!

One more suggestion, my friends, and I relieve your patience. As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well situated, well-cultivated farm. The man of refinement will hang with never-wearied gaze on a landscape by CLAUDE or SALVATOR; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the West would not purchase a few square feet of the canvas on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But nature has forms and proportions beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye, or gratify the taste, than a noble farm? It stands upon the southern slope, gradually rising with variegated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the north-western winds by woody heights, broken here and there with moss-covered boulders, which impart variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion, carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three-fourths of the horizon over a fertile expanse,—bright with the cheerful waters of a rippling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake;—dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire;—and, if the farm lies in the vicinity of the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds of the mysterious, everlasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situated off the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, the school-house, the post-office, the railroad, a sociable neighbor or a traveling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and tillage, meadow and woodland, field and garden. A substantial dwelling, with everything for convenience and nothing for ambition,—with the fitting appendages of stable, and barn, and corn-barn, and other farm buildings, not forgetting a spring-house with a living fountain of water,—occupies upon a gravelly knoll, a position well chosen to command the whole estate. A few acres on the front, and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the eye with the choicer forms of rural beauty, are adorned with a stately avenue, with noble solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmuring over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow at sunset streams across the field; all displaying in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes of which art in its perfection strives to give us the counterfeit presentment. Animals of select breed, such as PAUL POTTER, and MORLAND, and LANDSEER, and ROSA BONHEUR, never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the plow walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; nature's holy sacrament of seed-time is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and gentle showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat-field; the tall maize flaunts in her crispy leaves and nodding tassels;—while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clods; myriads and myriads of vital cells ferment with elemental life; germ and stalk, and leaf and flower, and silk and tassel, and grain and fruit, grow up from the common earth;—the mowing machine and the reaper—mute rivals of human industry, perform their gladsome task; the well-piled wagon brings home the ripened treasures of the year; the bow of promise fulfilled

* Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life, I., p. 13.

spans the foreground of the picture, and the gracious covenant is redeemed, that while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, heat and cold, and day and night, and seed-time and harvest, shall not fail.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BAD BEEF, AND SHORT ALLOWANCE AT SEA.—A criminal suit has been commenced against Capt. AUSTIN, of the ship J. A. Westervelt, one of the Red Cross Line of Liverpool packets, by a passenger upon her last voyage to this port. Captain AUSTIN was arrested by Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE, and the examination of the case came on yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS[illegible]. LUCIUS C. NEWMAN, Esq., of the United States District-Attorney's Office, appeared for the prosecution, and CHARLES DONOHUE, Esq., for the defence.

The complainant is NATHANIEL MILLS, a steerage passenger, who, in his affidavit, alleges various abuses practised upon himself and fellow-passengers. The abuse consisted of being put on short allowance, fed on putrid and decayed beef, victuals cooked in a bad and unwholesome manner, and in being deprived for a whole week of all food whatever. He also says that he was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He is a respectable man in appearance, and evidently quite unused to the hardships of the sea.

Mr. NEWMAN expressed his regret that the laws of the United States failed to provide for the punishment of tyrannical officers for assaults committed upon defenceless passengers, the Captain being amenable merely for assaults upon his crew. The complainant has commenced a civil suit against the Captain for damages.

Nathaniel Mills called and sworn.—I am a bookseller; I was a passenger on board the American ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, from Liverpool; we left Liverpool on the 19th of September, and arrived in New-York on the 20th of October, or thereabouts; Thomas Austin was Captain of the ship; I was a passenger in the steerage; the provisions on board the ship were bad; the biscuits were covered with blue mould; the beef was very bad—it stunk, and we could not use it; the tea, also, was not very good; I did not get any of the beef, but used the pork; the beef was all served before my turn; the pork was not very good; we also had oatmeal, and it had a very bad, sour taste; the sugar was sandy and black; the flour was very bad, and, when made into cakes, it turned black; the potatoes were most of them rotten, and many of the passengers threw them overboard; the kind served to me were better than those served to others, and I ate them; I had no means of knowing whether I received a full allowance or not; I did not receive enough for my necessities, if it had been good; the mate and the boy served out the food; the mate gave out the meat, and the boy the bread; I saw them take the food and serve it to the men; the water was brackish, and I could not use it without making it into tea; I had some provisions of my own; I complained to the Doctor of the ship that the biscuits were bad, and told him I would be obliged to him if he would change them for meal or flour, but he told me he could not do it, and I must take them or none; I made no complaint to the Captain, but he called me upon the poop; the Doctor had informed him of my complaint; he asked me what business I had to interfere with the passengers and complain about the food, and threatened to put me in irons and beat me if I did so again; I said I had not complained, but they had come to me; he pushed my arm off the main rope and told me to go down; I told him I should speak when I had occasion to do so as long as I was on board the ship; he followed me down the ladder and with his clenched fist struck me on the side of my face, knocked me down, and dragged me along the deck by the hair of my head; my nose was bloody; the character of the provisions served out to the passengers during the balance of the voyage, was such as I have described; sometimes it was cooked too much, and at other times not enough, and I had to go into the galley and cook it myself; the others did the same; there was one week I did not receive provisions at all.

For the Defence.—I came here with the intention of leaving the City; I have visited the ship but once, yesterday, since we arrived; I saw the Captain, and talked with him; I did not tell him if he would pay me I would drop the complaint; I talked with him on other matters; I offered him my solicitor's address, and said he had better call and settle it with him; he replied, he had no settlement to make; this was in reference to another case, not the one now in hearing; I said nothing else to him except "Good morning;" Mr. Daniels is my solicitor; I believe it was the second week out that we got no provisions; I am not positive; I had no family; the conversation with the Captain, I believe, was on the 12th of September; I had never been across the Atlantic before; up to this time the provisions had been of the quality stated; I received my provisions with the rest, sometimes on deck, and sometimes between decks; I believe they came from out of the hold of the ship; there was very little difference in the character of the provisions from first to last. Some water was furnished from tanks on deck; I made no other complaint to the Doctor, or to the mate, so far as I remember about the provisions; don't remember that I made any statement to the Captain, other than the one referred to; I was then called by him, and did not go voluntarily.

Mary Ford, called and sworn.—I was a passenger on board the *Jacob A. Westervelt* on her last voyage, in the second cabin; I am acquainted with Mr. Nathaniel Mills; he was a steerage passenger.

Q.—Did you see the provisions served out to the steerage passengers?

Objected to, and argued that the question should be confined to Mr. Mills only. She was allowed, however, to testify generally as to the character of the provisions. She heard Mr. Mills tell the Captain that he could not eat the provisions; she saw the barrel of beef opened, and it was bad; she also heard complaints from passengers that it was not fit to eat.

Wm. Briggs called and sworn.—I was carpenter on board the ship *J. A. Westervelt*; I had the giving out of the beef; I took the beef forward; it was on deck, lashed to the spars; the first beef served out was very good; I served it out only twice running; the second time I served it out for two weeks (making three week's rations); the first cask opened was good, but the second was bad, and smelt, and that one cask was served out; the balance of the meat was made up by two barrels of pork, given me by the mate, to make out the allowances; I gave out all the pork and beef; the pork was very good; I heard complaints about the beef, but none about the pork; I served out one tierce of good beef and the two barrels of pork at one time; I heard Mr. Mills complain that the provisions were not good; I gave out the water; some of it was from the puncheons down forward, and some from the tanks below; there was one day that the water was rather bad, that was all; it was rusty from the tanks; the rolling of the ship stirred up the rust, but the next day I put the hose on, and the water was clear; I last saw the Captain last Tuesday morning; I did not know that he had been arrested; he said nothing to me good, bad or indifferent; have not seen the owners of the vessel, and nobody else, except the shipping-master, yesterday, and he wouldn't pay me; but I'll have it if its only a sixpence.

Cross-examined.—I was asked to come here by Mr. Mills; I do not know who it was that served out beef in the river before we sailed; the allowance first served out was about a week after we left Liverpool; the brine had all run off that barrel of beef, and it smelt; I served it out; I opened another tierce and found it bad; I reported it to the Doctor, and it was put back by the Doctor's orders, and I then went on and served out the pork.

The counsel offered to bring into Court a piece of this beef, but out of respect to the Commissioners' olfactories he would not do it—it would prove a strong witness. Opposing counsel, "It would be stale testimony."

The case was here adjourned until this morning, at 12 o'clock.

THE PERJURY AND FRAUD CASE.—The examination in the case of Nathan Levins, a Pole, recently arrested, charged with perjury and a conspiracy to defraud Isaac Steinhardt out of $5,000, was resumed on Thursday before Justice CONNOLLY. Nothing new was elicited.

ASSAULT WITH A LOADED CANE.—Constant Blaise, a Frenchman, entered a complaint Thursday at the Lower Police Court against Sebastian Tiermerman, charging him with assaulting him at the Battery Hotel with a loaded cane. The accused was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to the Tombs for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—No. 228. *Part II.*—New Rule, adopted October, 1857.

Appeals from the Marine and District Courts shall hereafter, and until the further order of this Court, be heard orally at the General Terms appointed for the submission thereof.

The parties will be confined on the argument to a brief statement of the facts and points involved, and the authorities relied on, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. B. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Monday, Oct. 26.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1404, 1210, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 251, 257, 258. *Part II.*—Nos. 1543, 1557, 1602, 1547, 1627, 1629, 1629, 1589½, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Monday, Oct. 26.—Nos. 390, 255, 566, 548, 506, 267, 398, 392, 398, 413, 633, 297, 501, 240, 634, 636, 630, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 657, 660, 249, 178, 414, 293, 417, 488, 490, 491, 492, 608, 619, 1807, 361.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MAYOR.

More of the Street Commissioner's Office—The Common Pleas Suit Stopped.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Daniel D. Conover vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was a motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding with the suit commenced by them in the Common Pleas against Mr. Conover for the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office; and also that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the books and papers of the office, until their ownership is decided. This morning Judge PEABODY rendered a very lengthy opinion, (some sixty pages) granting the first part of the motion. We give the result of the conclusions arrived at:

PEABODY, J.—My conclusions are:

1. That the right to those books and papers, as to the parties hereto, (Devlin and Conover,) is, by virtue of the decision in the statutory proceeding between them, res adjudicata, and that their rights are concluded thereby.

2. That as to the City, it has rights to them, but that those rights are chiefly for the purposes and uses of the office to which they have been dedicated by it.

3. That as to all the rights the City has on that ground, it was represented by the officer in that proceeding, and as to them it was bound by the decision therein as a privy.

4. That as to the rights of the City, other than those it has through the office (if it have any) they are entirely subject to those of the officer, and are only the residuum of what remains after all the purposes of the office for which they are, or may be serviceable, have been answered.

5. That as to those rights which, at most, are rights to them as articles of merchandise, and not for their contents or value, as connected with the purposes of the office, they, being subordinate to the rights of the officer, constitute the basis of no legal claim against the officer, and particularly of none to an adverse possession of them, or to a restraint of the use of them by him, and therefore no reason against the granting of the motion for an injunction in this case.

6. As to the course of litigation on this subject, that the Court first having possession of the case (its powers being adequate to the complete justice in the premises) should retain its jurisdiction, and confine the litigation to that forum.

7. That efforts by either party (and particularly by the party invoking the aid of the Court first in possession of the case) to divert the litigation to another Court, should be restrained, and for that purpose an injunction is the usual and proper remedy.

8. That it is most especially the duty of the Court not to permit a transition to another Court by such a party after an adverse decision on his claim in the Court to which resort is first had by him.

9. That the practice in Courts of Equity of confining litigation on a subject to the Court in which it originated, is of peculiar value in this case; that it seems to be necessary to a consistent, orderly and effectual administration of justice, and especially so to that desideratum in all cases like this, a speedy termination to the controversy.

10. That the propriety of the remedy in a case of this kind, is affected by the fact that the Court secondly acquiring jurisdiction of the matters, has equity as well as common-law powers. The injunction asked, therefore, must be granted; but no sufficient ground for the appointment of a receiver seems to be shown, or will arise from the injunction now ordered, and that part of the motion must be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Richard Van Vechten vs. Mary Van Vechten, &c.—Decree of divorce awarding the custody of the children to the plaintiff—the defendant being proven in every way to be a person unfit to have charge of their education and maintenance, until the further order of the Court.

M. Price Moore vs. Alfred L. Livingston et. al.—The findings of facts settled, and the conclusions of law modified.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 23.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge BETTS announced to the Bar this morning that he should call the day calendar every day until Tuesday next, and then if no business was found ready for the Court, he should order the Court adjourned for the Term; and he should take the same course next term.

The day calendar for to-day was then called, without finding anything ready, and the Court adjourned for to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Waterbury Leather Company vs. Krause.—Motion to strike out granted.

Loeb vs. Burckhardt.—Motion granted on payment of all the costs of defendant and $7 costs of motion.

Fisher vs. Way.—Plaintiff's adjustment of costs vacated. All proceedings on the execution stayed and cause remitted to referee to report amount due when offer made. Five days' notice of *attendance before referee* may be given by either party.

Kuble vs. Hoppen.—Motion granted on payment of $15 and witness fees. Payment to be made in five days.

Harrison vs. The Mayor.—Proceedings dismissed.

Edward N. Schmitt vs. H. H. Kattenborn.—Judgment for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs of issue of law.

William Hannah vs. Samuel P. Townsend.—Referred to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

Sentences, yesterday, were the order of the day. The case of Drake and Duffy, for the murder of Salters, was postponed till next term, owing to the absence of a material witness. Alderman Wilson, of the First Ward, was very active in urging a postponement of the trial. Wilson is related to Drake.

George Gould, a respectable merchant of this City, was convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Catharine J. Burke pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She robbed Mrs. Haines of a porte-monnaie, in a dry goods store in Canal-street. It was her first offence and judgment was suspended.

James Nugent stole a coat. Pleaded guilty. Judgment suspended.

Charles Williams attempted to steal a watch from Mr. Macintosh. Penitentiary two years.

Virginia Bennett, a colored lady, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny—first offence. Judgment suspended.

Horton Case pleaded guilty to an assault and battery with intent to rob. He was an old offender, and very justly went to the State prison for two years, with hard labor attached to it.

John Woods committed a most unprovoked assault and battery on Mr. John Weir. He went to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Thomas pleaded guilty to an assault on a girl of tender years—aged between 10 and 11—with intent to commit a rape. He was only sentenced to six months (not years) in the Penitentiary.

Henry Cunney went for the same period to the same prison for striking a police officer.

Luke Toole, a desperate ruffian, with a villainous Celtic countenance, pleaded guilty to an attack on John Doyle. His address, for one year next ensuing, will be at the Penitentiary.

Daniel Murray, for helping him, retires to the Penitentiary for two months.

Moses Hertz, Philip Vollmann and Simon Isalbacker, were tried for assault and battery on James Devlin. The witnesses for the prosecution swore positively that an assault was committed. The witnesses for the defence swore no assault had been committed. The Recorder said there was perjury somewhere. The Jury disagreed. The Court adjourned.

But previous to the adjournment of the Court, the Grand Jury found an indictment against James Rodgers, for the Tenth-avenue murder, last Saturday. The boys Cunningham and McGurney are held as witnesses.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after, at old prices. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame; prices show no material variation. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ⅌ lb. Sales by auction, 1,310 bags Rio at from 10¾c.@11¾c., average 10 3-5c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market presents no new feature. The absence of an adequate supply prevents transactions. Prices continue unsettled.

FISH—The demand is very slack, and buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less abundant, and with an active inquiry, prices have advanced. Sales, 12,250 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 70@$4 80
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 45@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 6 75

Canadian is in fair demand at higher prices; sales 650 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy, though it is in good request. Sales, 2,200 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 25@$4 60 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and in demand at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices of most descriptions have declined. Sales—21,000 bushels, including Red Western at $1 04@$1 08; fair to very choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 50, the latter rate for small lots only; and prime to choice Red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but at reduced prices. Sales—36,000 bushels at 68c.@70c., closing at 68c. for mixed Western, delivered, and 62c. for choice White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. California Barley was purchased to a fair extent at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and down to $1 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 46c.@50c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 38c.@39c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,191	2,303
Wheat, bushels	186,800	118,015
Corn, bushels	7,934	80
Oats, bushels	23,601	—
Barley, bushels	4,149	—

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago, Oct. 19.

Flour, bbls	4,050	Oats, bushels	22,204
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Barley, bushels	11,0[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Rye, bushels	250

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,654	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	128,711	123,1[illegible]
Corn, bushels	15,770	3,1[illegible]
Oats, bushels	15,770	—
Rye, bushels	90	—

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls		2,140
Wheat, bushels	31,600	4,[illegible]
Corn, bushels		[illegible]

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 700 bbls. Flour; 182,368 bushels of Wheat, and 24,700 bushels of Corn.

Richmond (Va.) Breadstuff Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Flour, bbls	212,075	$1,028,[illegible]	166,[illegible]	$1,333,[illegible]
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	3,[illegible]		
Corn, bush	10,365	10,216	24	30
Oats, bush				[illegible]

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Oct. 20, says: "We have heretofore remarked on the little probability there is that rates for Flour and Wheat will advance much if any from the present standard during the balance of the season, and each day's observation of the condition of the Western markets, together with the weekly reports by the European steamers, but confirms us in this opinion. The receipts at Chicago from the interior continue large, and the shipments will be proportionably heavy. All this goes to the Eastern markets, and helps to reduce the demand, while every European steamer brings reports of drooping markets and declining rates for Breadstuffs. In the meantime, as the season for the close of navigation approaches, Freights advance, and the facilities for making profitable shipments decrease. All these things have a direct influence on our market, and tend to depress prices."

HAY—Sales 250 bales North River, for shipment, at from 50c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With a rather better feeling in financial matters, there has been a moderate demand for export. Hides are going forward more freely. The trade, however, continues to keep aloof from the market, and declines operating at any price. Sales have been 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 22c. 6 months; 3,600 Orinoco, for export, 21c. cash, in bond; 3,000 City Slaughter, [illegible], cash, for export; 1,800 Western Slaughter, 7c., cash for export; 900 Savanilla, 14c. cash for export.

HOPS—Quiet and languid, at 5c.@9c., cash, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$28 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Nothing new transpired to-day.

LEATHER—Sole continues dull, and the business is confined to small cash sales. Prices are very unsettled, and quotations are nominal.

	SOLE. Hemlock.	SOLE. Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	64,500	2,400
Sales	31,300	5,600
Stock at the close of the week—sides	222,900	29,800

LIME—Rockland 62c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 22½c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Sales by auction 19 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24½c.@25c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 40c., cash, for large, and 41c.@41½c., cash, for small lots, ⅌ gallon.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, for the week ending Oct. 21.—TURPENTINE—Receipts light, and with but a limited demand; prices show a further decline of 25c. for virgin and 5c. for yellow dip. We now quote at $2 75 for virgin, $2 10 for yellow dip, and $1 10 for hard ⅌ bbl. of 280 lbs. Week's sales only 1,146 bbls., including 500 bbls., at $3 for virgin, and $2 35 for yellow dip. Spirits, market extremely quiet, and no material change in prices. Sales of only 200 casks at 31c.@32c. ⅌ gal. Nothing doing in No. 2 Resin. In No. 1 we note sales of 150 bbls. at $2@$4 ⅌ bbl. In common there has been a little more animation the past few days than for some time past, and prices have slightly advanced. Sales during the week of 7,700 bbls., at $1@$1 10. TAR—No receipts since our last, and but a limited inquiry. Last sale was at $1 10 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is depressed and down to 63c.@65c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather more sought after, but at easier rates. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 for Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon, 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls., inferior to choice, at 10½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 115 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $14@$15 for extra Western do., $12 25@$13 for Country Mess, and $9 25@$9 75 do. do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$23 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@17 ⅌ bbl. The Chicago *Daily Times* of the 21st, says: "Packing is not going on very extensively; one firm, CAGGER & Co. have packed up to-day, 3,500 head, but all the others have probably not packed over 3,000 head together. A good many are being packed on drovers' account, there being no purchasers." Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17½c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations. $3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 800 bags Pimento at 6¼c.@6¾c., cash, for export and, by auction, 25 bales Cloves at 7c., cash, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand. Prices favor factors. Sales, 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8¾c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand at [illegible]c., cash, but is generally held at 9½c.@10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 422 half chests Young Hyson at 24c.@40c., and 46 half chests Twankey at 24c., ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit.

TOBACCO—The business is unsettled, and there is very little moving. Sales since Tuesday, 22 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@14c., with 32 bales Havana and 133 bales Cuba, on private terms; and 9 hhds. Kentucky Strips, by auction, at 3c.@6¼c., average 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

Richmond, Va., Tobacco Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Crude Tobacco and stems, hhds	22,798	$2,634,036	22,217	$3,686,826
Manufactured Tobacco, lbs	15,051	13,681	33,949	9,040

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21c.@21½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were restricted by the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.

From the Chicago Press.

FLOUR—Receipts have been quite liberal, and with the diminution in the demand from parties wishing to make Eastern Exchange, and an advance in freights prices have hardly been maintained, though the Eastern market has strengthened. Toward the close parties have been separated upon prices, and the stock has accumulated. To-day holders generally demanded $4 25 for good Spring extras, while the offers were generally limited to $4 12½c., at which 80 bbls. of Darlington were taken. Winter Wheats are sold only in a retail way at $5@$6.

WHEAT—Receipts have been liberal, having averaged over one hundred thousand bushels daily, and are yet on the increase. Partly for the purpose of making Eastern remittances and partly under a speculative feeling, prices advanced during the week, reaching for lots of common Spring well situated 69c. in store. Toward the close the rise in freights checked the buoyancy; and the foreign news by the *North America* proving discouraging, prices at the close have again receded. The market to-day was entirely unsettled. Most buyers withdrew or lowered their offers below the views of holders. The offers for Spring in store were generally at 62c.@63c., and 65c. was quite as generally insisted upon. At the latter figure a large amount could have been obtained, though little, in fact, was sold. Early in the day a few parcels were taken at 65c. in store, and two cargoes at 67½c.@68c., for the remaining sales were all the way down to the lower price, the aggregate amount not exceeding 10,000 bush. A small amount of extra Spring sold at 67c. in store. Very little demand has existed for Winter Wheat, and prices in the absence of transactions are entirely nominal.

CORN—The supply has not been large, but with a small Eastern margin left to operate upon, prices have receded at the close. Nothing was done to-day, buyers being generally shy and the New-York advices caused the market to close quite heavy. We quote it nominal and dull at 48c. in store.

OATS—Have come forward freely and under a diminishing demand for shipment, prices have declined 3c.@4c. for lots in bulk. Sales to the extent of 6,300 bushels were made to-day at 25c. in store, which was all that could be realized, though some parties refused to accept this price. A lot of 1,500 bushels, in bags, were sold at 28c. at the dépôt.

RYE—Has been in good local demand at 35c., in bags, at the dépôt.

BARLEY—Has been more freely offered, and prices have been a shade weaker toward the close. To-day prime lots were offered at 65c. in store, and the whole range of prices runs down to 30c.

FREIGHTS—Are firmer, but unsettled. Shippers stand out resolutely against the demands of vessel-owners, but the enlarging figure of the receipts, and the narrowing space of navigation give the advantage at last to the latter class. The propeller *Chicago* was taken to-day for 5,000 bushels of Wheat to Buffalo at 15c., filling up with Flour at 50c., and Beef at 75c.

Chicago Horse Market.

From the Chicago Daily Times, Oct. 21.

There is no improvement to note in this market. The stock here is small; 78 head in the four State-street stables; 52 horses and mules at Aukamp's; 39 head at Franklin-street, and 17 horses and 5 mules at the New-York stables. Among those at Phœnix are some fine carriage horses, the span that took the premium at the Cook County Fair, and are held at $1,000, and a span of black French horses worth $500. Few sales are reported at any of the stables. At the Franklin-street 6 head were sold one day for $1,000 in gold; but few others were disposed of there, or elsewhere, probably an average of half a dozen head at each stable. A number passed through for more Western markets.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 [illegible] per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 3[illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The following Gentlemen, members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod now in session in *Jane-street Church*, are expected to preach in that place TO-MORROW:
Rev. Mr. MCEACHRON, at 10½ A. M.
Rev. Mr. SHORT, at 3½ P. M.
Rev. Mr. VAN EYNEN, at 7½ P. M.

☞ North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the MORNING and 2 in the AFTERNOON. Prayer Meeting every FRIDAY EVENING. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association, connected with the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, will take place next SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be presented, and addresses delivered by Rev. Drs. BURTON and ASA D. SMITH. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEO. C. ROBINSON, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. N. B. The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry.

☞ Phebe B. Gifford, an approved minister of the Society of Friends, from New-England, has appointed a meeting for Divine worship on FIRST DAY EVENING next, the 25th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the meeting-house in Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith, Brooklyn. Friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Fleet-st. M. E. Church.—Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. This being the anniversary of the Fleet-st. Juvenile Missionary Society, a collection will be taken in aid of the cause of Missions. GEORGE COPELAND, Sec'y.

☞ Bishop Kip, of California, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, and Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, in the EVENING. Services at this church, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ The First of a Series of Sermons will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., in St. Thomas' Church, by Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood.

☞ Oliver-st. Baptist Church.—Rev. Mr. BISSELL, of the Sunday School Union, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and a collection taken up for that institution. Rev. JOHN DUNCAN, of Camden, N. J., will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*The Only Security in Times of Calamity.* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. ROSWELL HARRIS, D. D., will deliver an address on the *Religious Condition of Europe*, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. POTTS',) on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D., and Missionary friends will meet (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 156 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to expose the delusions of Romanism, on the old Apostolic method of dealing with error. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ Rev. T. L. Harris will preach at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, east side, five doors above 8th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the sixth of a course of lectures; Subject—*The Inward Witness of the Christian Faith.*

☞ A Union Prayer-Meeting—Will be held EVERY MORNING from 8½ to 9 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., where all are cordially invited to join with us in prayer to Almighty God.

☞ Pilgrim Baptist Church, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.; Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers are welcome. Seats free.

☞ "Behold, He Cometh With Clouds."—SHEFFIELD SNOW will preach the Word of the Kingdom TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Tempest.*

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Duane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 25th, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS. Subject—*The Ministry of Children.* Also preaching at 3 P. M., and at 7 in the EVENING by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER. Seats free for all.

☞ Turning Water into Wine.—Rev. P. F. JONES will deliver the first of a series of Lectures on the Miracles of the New Testament next LORD'S DAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Central Park Baptist Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Skeptics are invited.

☞ John-street M. E. Church, John-st.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor. Morning subject—*The Duty of the Church in the Financial Crisis.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Church of the Puritans.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach on *The Purposes of God in the Gift of the Earth to the Children of Men*, as in Psalm xcv. 16, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be upon *The Difficulties and Absurdities of Infidelity.*

☞ Rev. John Bray, D. V., will preach again TO-MORROW, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place; MORNING, 10½ o'clock, subject—*Zion built up and her Builder Glorified.* AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, subject—*The Worst Panic—To Come Yet.* Second floor; seats free.

☞ Market-street Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the third of his series of discourses TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers. Subject of discourse—*Eternity, the Life-time of God.*

☞ First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Lecture in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ Right Rev. William I. Kip, D. D., Bishop of California, will preach in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Norfolk-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Seventh-street M. E. Church—MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor.

☞ Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near Second-avenue.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Sermon in the EVENING to the young. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Porter Van Zandt will, by request, repeat his sermon on the *Moral Aspect of the Times*, in the Middle Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER
FOR NOVEMBER,
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For sale by all Booksellers, and at the office of Publication, No. 348 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping, sewing, &c., in a small family, where she will be received as a companion, if qualified by her education and previous associations in life. The compensation will be moderate, but the home a desirable one. Address, with references, Mr. E. S., Box No. 381 Post-Office, New-York.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be desired [illegible] references will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE, BEACON, [illegible] Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Suckram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, [illegible] can give [illegible] chambermaid or housework; [illegible] Protestant nurse [illegible] vants; and a number of Catholic girls [illegible] for character, qualifications [illegible] long services [illegible] patronage and encouragement [illegible] ploying faithful and trustworthy domestics. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY [illegible] wish to economise by employing [illegible] old-established [illegible] where an abundant supply of sober, honest, industrious, well-recommended girls can be had [illegible] prietor has known many of these girls during [illegible] five to fifteen years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A [illegible] trustworthy colored girl, to cook, wash [illegible] do housework; is a good cook, also a very good washer and ironer; would take a [illegible] place, is willing and obliging; will accept [illegible] wages. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO [illegible] able Protestant girls, to do general housework [illegible] a good cook, and a good washer and [illegible] and waiter. They have no objections to go in the [illegible] The best of reference can be given from their [illegible] Call at No. 17 Henry-st., fourth floor, [illegible] seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID [illegible] seamstress, or nurse; understands [illegible] hairdressing, and all kinds of fine sewing [illegible] muslins beautifully; is competent to teach children [illegible] 10 years, or assist in housekeeping [illegible] tory reference from the first families in New-York. Address No. 266 3d-av., near 22d-st., for a few days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN and wife, (with no incumbrance) residing in the country, would like to take charge of a house [illegible] of New-York or Brooklyn, for some respectable [illegible] through the Winter season; no compensation [illegible] very respectable references if required. Address [illegible] FARMER, No. 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS [illegible] tant, situations in the City or country; one [illegible] cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] the washing and do the regular waiting and [illegible] work. Wages $6 each, if in one family. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., [illegible] references.

WANTED—TO SOUTHERNERS.—A HIGHLY RE[illegible]spectable lady wishes a situation as [illegible] go South or to California, or as seamstress [illegible] stands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting [illegible] dresses, &c.; the best of City references can be given. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 2 Amity-[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Scotch Protestants; one as first-rate cook [illegible] the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the [illegible] and ironing or general housework in a small [illegible] would go a short distance in the country. [illegible] No. 178 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible] man wishes a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the [illegible] ment of young children. Can give six years' [illegible] ence from her present employer. Address [illegible] square Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a Protestant woman, in a private family [illegible] tution. Is fully competent to take charge [illegible] the duties devolving upon her in either [illegible] ences from her employers. Address [illegible] Union-square Post Office, New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook; understands all [illegible] of family cooking; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 6th-av., in the [illegible] between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY ONE who understands his business; has no incumbrance and has the best of recommendations. Any family requiring a trustworthy servant will hear of one by applying to M. M., No. 526 Broadway, corner of [illegible] saddlery store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference as to capability and character given; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 1st-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take the charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting out and fitting children's clothes. The best of City reference. Address No. 71 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY [illegible] woman as chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible] in fine washing and ironing, or would have [illegible] to go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situations; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] st., west of the 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 71 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant German woman as chambermaid or [illegible] neat in person, of pleasing address, and can come well recommended. Also, by a young Scotch woman, to do general housework in a small family. Has best City reference. Apply at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; with good reference. Apply at No. 345 West 20th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 16 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman for general housework, who thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object, but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a tidy girl of 13, call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 26 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objection to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 84 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or as laundress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 388 7th-av., north of 30th-st., 3d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S, No. 1 3d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. [illegible] in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 226 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the house of her present employer where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON, [illegible] man, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German, French and English. Call at Mme. Laulitz, No. 46 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG [illegible] lish woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 307 [illegible] between 8th and 9th avs.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience, who understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a respectable family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 University-court, University-place.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted in a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 8 years old. A line to [illegible] Weston, N. Y., to G. T., information will be [illegible]

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE [illegible] AGEMENT of faithful Domestics [illegible] now a number of well-recommended [illegible] laundresses, chambermaids and to do [illegible] Families received from the [illegible]

200,000 PEOPLE WANTED [illegible] the imperishable [illegible] photographs [illegible] cost of 10 cents, by HOLMES U. S. Patent [illegible] 289 Broadway. Photographs [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

[illegible] invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," [illegible].

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

[illegible] cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible].

[illegible] will look a little closer, they will [illegible] in which they make publication [illegible] of the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] from our foreign files, and published this morning, divers articles on the effect of the great financial revulsion on the other side of the Atlantic. Unfortunately, when [illegible] were written, the worst was not [illegible] affairs were bad enough to excite [illegible] apprehensions for the future. A [illegible] panic was looked for throughout the commercial cities of Europe. An important piece of Chinese information appears in the *Pays*. That journal states that [illegible] has refused the terms of peace [illegible]. As it is impossible to renew hostilities at present, the China question must [illegible] remain for some time *in statu quo*, [illegible] Canton army, which he says is as [illegible] as "the leaves of the forest," [illegible] sufficient courage to assume the [illegible]. The statements, published elsewhere, [illegible] by returned passengers from [illegible] some new and deeply interesting [illegible] relation to the Indian mutinies.

The foreign financial accounts from Europe, [illegible] by the mails of the *Europa*, to Oct. 18, [illegible] discouraging to the Stock Exchange yesterday, besides creating much [illegible] as to the character of the news yet to be received in response to the [illegible] on this side. The fall of stocks was from 2 to 5 per cent., as compared with the [illegible] of Thursday. The banking house, in the [illegible] and New-Orleans trade, of Rose, Harper & Co. stopped payment yesterday—not in [illegible] of the return of their bills from the other side, but in anticipation of such an [illegible] having been unable to remit to their [illegible] friends in season, in consequence of the failure or inability of parties here to whom they had granted credits. The value of Gold [illegible], in exchange for the ordinary currency, was 101@101½ per cent. The difference is so slight as to remove most of the inconvenience apprehended from the suspension of specie payments by the banks last week.

The [illegible] Produce Markets exhibited [illegible] yesterday. Flour attracted [illegible], and most kinds advanced 5c. [illegible]. Wheat partially declined about 2c. [illegible] Corn 2c. ℔ bushel, with fewer buyers [illegible], especially of undesirable lots. Provisions continued very heavy, and prices of the leading articles steadily favored purchasers. Sugars were brisker at strengthening rates. No movement transpired in Cotton. Coffee was moderately inquired for, and [illegible]. 1,210 bags Rio were sold, by auction, at from 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. The advanced claims of shipowners restricted freight [illegible].

Gen. Van Vliet, the confidential agent of the Government, lately returned from Salt Lake City, reports that the Mormons declare that the United States troops shall not enter the City, and that Brigham Young expresses the determination to burn the prairies, and thus deprive the animals connected with the expedition of subsistence. Young also says he will burn the city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of Government.

The shock of an earthquake was yesterday felt at Buffalo and elsewhere in this State. It occurred at 8½ o'clock at Buffalo, causing considerable consternation among the citizens, and fifteen minutes later it was felt at Forestville, and lasted about five minutes. It was accompanied by the usual rumbling noise.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Hon. J. B. Haskin has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of the mechanics employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to urge the importance of affording work during the coming Winter for the numerous body of men now employed there. Secretary Toucey will immediately appoint a Board to inquire into and report on the propriety of altering the *Savannah* into a propeller, and refitting her entire. The Secretary manifests a desire to do everything possible to insure employment to the men.

It will be remembered that some time since the Mayor commenced, in the Court of Common Pleas, an action against Mr. Conover, to recover the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office. Yesterday Judge Peabody rendered a decision granting a perpetual injunction, restraining the Mayor from proceeding with the action, or from carrying into effect any of the orders of that Court in respect to that office. He does this on the ground that the matter first arose in the Supreme Court, and another action for the same cause could not, therefore, be commenced in the Common Pleas. His Honor's opinion was very lengthy, and treated the whole subject with much attention.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and received from Mr. Cholwell the information that he called on Mr. Simeon Draper to announce to him his election as a member of the Board, and that Mr. Draper had signified his intention of communicating his acceptance or non-acceptance on Monday. They adjourned to meet this morning for the purpose of deciding whether General Nye, as Chairman, shall be permitted to write, "by order of the Board," before his signature, on a particular return purporting to be taken from the records, and necessary to a case to which the Board is a party, and which is now before one of the Courts.

The packet-ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, lying at [illegible] of pier No. 36, took fire in the cabin last evening about 7 o'clock, and for some time was in danger of being wholly destroyed. The ferry-boats [illegible], of the Catharine-street ferry, and [illegible], of the South Tenth-street ferry, [illegible] the ship, and with some difficulty got [illegible] about 8 o'clock. The damage [illegible] to the cabin on deck, and the [illegible] of the quarter-deck, [illegible] at about $5,000. There was [illegible] of the ship at the time, [illegible].

[illegible] last night nominated [illegible] Republicans at [illegible] the candidate of the American Party.

The Grand Jury have found [illegible] for the murder of [illegible] Swanson in the Tenth-avenue last Saturday night. On motion of the District-Attorney the two boys who were with him at the time, [illegible] were committed in default of $2,000 bail each, to appear as witnesses for the people.

Nothing further has come to light concerning the body of a woman supposed to be dead which was discovered in Prospect-street, Jersey City, on Monday, and afterwards removed mysteriously. Many think the woman was drunk and not dead. Mr. Kessel, who found her, insists, however, that she was dead.

The work of laying the pipes preparatory to introducing the water of the river Passaic into Jersey City will be commenced very soon. The injunction against the Commissioners has been removed. The matter was argued before Chancellor Williamson on Saturday, and the decision rendered on Thursday.

Progress of Events in British India.

The not improbable rumor of the recall of Viscount Canning from the Viceroyalty of India, is but one of many indications that the Government of England is now fully alive to the importance of the struggle in India, and fully determined to put forth the whole force of the empire in the suppression of the Mohammedan mutiny. For although Lord Canning has exhibited qualities not unworthy of his name in the trying crisis through which he has been called to pass, it has been reported, on credible authority, that he had brought or suffered himself to be brought into collision with Sir Colin Campbell on questions of policy. That, in such an emergency, the civil official should be sacrificed to the military, proves how clearly the government of Lord Palmerston appreciates the nature and the severity of the ordeal through which British authority in India is passing. The maxim of Malcolm rules and must rule the hour. India was won by the sword, and must be kept by the sword.

As we have constantly maintained since the outbreak of the disturbances at Meerut, so we now repeat—England is contending with a mutinous army, and with a mutinous army only, and if she be not utterly recreant to all the traditions of her national history, it is impossible that she should not come out of the contest victorious over all her enemies, whether in one, in two, or in all the Presidencies of India. Blundering imbecility may hereafter aggravate, as it has already aggravated the difficulties of the task; but it must and will be achieved. As Damiens said of that dreadful day of doom which was to witness his own death by tortures, which are the eternal disgrace of the French monarchy, "*La journée sera dure, mais elle finira*;" so may it be said of the trial which awaits Great Britain in the East—the day may be long, but it must come to an end—and it is irrational to expect of that end anything but the reëstablishment of British authority upon a basis of broader justice to India and to England alike, and under the conditions of a sounder policy than has ever ruled the relations of these countries in the past.

For it is an immense, though a very common mistake, to suppose that the Indian Empire of England has in times past been of essential importance to the prosperity of the metropolis. It is for the prospective, rather than for the actual value of her imperial sway over the Hindoo millions, that England is now contending. It is in the cause of the world's commerce yet to be, as well as of the interests of Christianity, and of civilization, that the bayonets of the "gallant Tipperary," and the broadswords of the Highlanders, are making sharp for the battle in Bengal and in Oude.

From the very first, India has been a mirage of magnificence to England. When the factories of the Hoogly grew into a fortress, and the garrison of Fort William expanded into an army, and the English merchants in the East suddenly came before their countrymen with an empire in their hands, a policy was inaugurated in regard to India which was founded on false representations, and has resulted in perpetual deceptions. England had regarded her West Indian and her American colonies simply as markets for her goods. Her sons in the West were dear to her only as her customers. But India was to pour into her lap untold millions of wealth, the creation of looms which had supplied the Pharoahs with purple and fine linen, and the produce of mines whose fabled splendor had turned the brains of an Alexander and of a Cæsar.

When after the conquest of Bengal, Behar and Orissa by Lord Clive, the East India Company applied for a charter befitting their new estate of a great territorial power, they engaged to pay into the English Treasury in three years time, the sum of $2,000,000. This was in 1767. In 1769 the period was prolonged by four years. In 1793 the obligation falling due was met by a demand from the Company, of a *loan of* $7,000,000! This was granted on condition of their reducing their dividends from 10 to 6 per cent. In 1783, Mr. Fox, in introducing his famous India Bill, declared the Company insolvent, with debts of over $50,000,000, and assets of $16,000,000! Mr. Fox's bill was defeated, and the Board of Control created. But this did not mend matters. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis had "extended again the area of civilization." His conquests swelled the revenues of the Company to over $40,000,000, and Mr. Dundas, representing their interests, promised all manner of splendid things for the future. In the course of a very few years India was to put $2,800,000 per annum wholly at the disposition of Parliament for the use of the nation, independently of all the other goods she was to yield to the Empire. In 1795 that curse of companies, the "floating debt," mysteriously began to increase, and in 1799 Mr. Dundas instead of giving way two millions and a half was compelled to own a *deficit* of nearly six *millions*. The victories of Lord Wellesley's belligerent administration were followed by similar results. In 1805 the Indian Budget revealed a revenue of over $75,000,000, against an expenditure of about $85,000,000.

Meanwhile the natural currents of commerce having been choked, India was of but little use to England as a customer. Up to 1815 the exports to India were less important than the trade with the Channel Islands.

The revised charters of the Company have produced a decided improvement in all respects during the last thirty years, and the general prosperity of India, which has undoubtedly advanced under British rule, has brought with it a corresponding change for the better in the fiscal as well as in the commercial relations of England with India. But, as we observed the other day, any serious prolongation of the disturbances in Bengal and Oude will bring the Indian Treasury empty-handed into London—and the Indian loan of a million sterling, reported by the *Niagara* a week ago, prefigures the possible arrival of this crisis at an earlier hour than we had anticipated.

The commerce of England with India, however, could not be carried on for any great number of years with advantage to England, under its past conditions. A few facts will suffice to make this very plain. From 1834–5 to 1841–2 the total exports from India, inclusive of bullion, rose from £9,874,728 to £16,020,837. During the same time the imports into India, inclusive of bullion, rose from £7,664,485 to £11,473,110. That is, the balance of trade *in favor of India* rose during eight years 125.10 *per cent.* From 1849–50 to 1853–4 a still greater proportional increase in favor of India was manifested, the actual balance remaining unpaid in favor of India at the end of these five years, amounting to £20,828,928. And *during the past century it is estimated that India has absorbed and never restored any appreciable portion of* $500,000,000 *in silver and gold.* Modern India, in fact, has up to this time continued to be what ancient India was described to be by Pliny, "the sink of the precious metals." In the existing state of the commerce and manufactures of mankind, this character of the Indian trade is a vitally disorganizing and disturbing element.

If India were to be released by England, then it is clear that the world at large would be simply the loser by so much more gold and silver as would be poured into India in consequence of the diminution and decay of the gradually-growing demand for foreign goods which the rule of English civilization alone has created and fostered. And the commercial interests, as well as the religious and moral convictions of Christendom, are therefore quite as deeply involved as are any imaginary necessities of Great Britain in particular, in the triumph of her armies over the disloyal and fanatical hordes of their enemies. Mohammedan India becomes a second China, controlling, however, the supply of staples much more essential to modern commerce than the silks and teas of the Celestial Empire. British India promises to become a regular and legitimate member of the family of nations. Annihilate the rule of England in India at this hour, and, save in Eastern elements of national prestige, the British Empire would be to no positively appreciable extent a serious loser in power or in wealth. Reinforce British authority firmly in India, and the millions of Hindostan, multiplying their wants with their numbers under the wholesome influences of civilization, will eventually cease to be the "sink of specie" and enter the markets of the world as buyers, on terms of equality with the rest of mankind.

The Money News by the Europa.

The mails by the steamer at Boston change somewhat the tenor of the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The causes of disturbance to the English money market are more complex than the mere occurrence of the American pressure, though this undoubtedly is to further add to the embarrassment, as the news from this side develops itself up to the suspension of the New-York Banks. The Bank of England was already losing specie at the rate of two and a half millions of dollars a week. The Bank of France reports a loss of four millions since the September report. These losses will make money dear in both London and Paris. The rates of discount look like going up to 8 per cent. at once; possibly higher. Our own mercurial stock-jobbers and financial speculators talk already of a suspension of specie payments in both capitals. But we heard the like of this several times during the Russian war. The drain to the United States will not bring about such a catastrophe. It is not in the direction to last long, or to produce, of itself, serious consequences.

We have given extended extracts from the London Press and circulars on the subject of the pressure in this country, and the money change on the other side. Some of these speculations show the right appreciation of the effect of the mercantile failures here and consequent delay of collections from the United States. They anticipate large specie remittances to this country to pay for cotton and to purchase other bargains before the return tide sets in. They regard it as certain that the English Bank will have to prepare for such a state of things, as well as to meet the emergency in India and the drain of Gold from the French banks. But there is not one word of the suspension of payments; no sign of despondency for the general look of trade at home, and no misgiving as to the power of regulating the increased demand for money made upon London by the ordinary process of increasing its value at the English Bank.

A Gross Case of Public Profligacy.—The Common Council has passed an ordinance renting at *one dollar* per annum, *thirty-two lots* of very valuable City property on Fifth-avenue to the *Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum*,—and the measure only awaits the Mayor's signature, (if it have not already received it,) to become a law. We concur heartily with the *Journal of Commerce* in denouncing this act as a "reckless squandering of the City property." It has not the pretext of apparent necessity as its excuse; the Asylum has already received as a gift from the City all the ground it needs for its own uses, and much more than has ever been given to any charitable institution of any kind. It does not propose to *sell* the land, to obtain the *means of sustaining* more orphans than are now within its walls. It is simply a needless gift, bestowed wantonly upon a sectarian asylum which has already received more from the City than other establishment of the kind in the City, and amounting in value to more than $150,000. It is absurd to suppose that any motive of mere charity influenced this grant, for such a motive would have taken some form better calculated to secure practical and immediate results. If the value of this land was intended to be given towards relieving the distress of the laboring poor, during the coming Winter, it would not have been placed where it merely adds to the wealth of a corporation, without feeding, clothing, or sheltering a single person in addition to those already provided for. It is scarcely necessary for us to trace such action as this to what was probably its real motive. The fact that an important State and City election is close at hand,—and that it has always been assumed by political leaders and aspirants for office that the Roman Catholic vote is always to be purchased by such grants to institutions under Roman Catholic control, is so well known that few will ascribe this vote to any other cause. At any other time Mayor Wood's solicitude about the magnitude of the City expenditures and the necessity of rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, would probably induce him to *veto* so flagrant and profligate a squandering of the public money.

We trust, with the *Journal*, that steps will be immediately taken by the Comptroller, or by some bondholder or tax-payer, to contest the right of the Corporation thus to alienate and waste property which is sacredly pledged to the payment of the public debt. That debt already amounts to *eighteen millions of dollars*.

Pillow and the Public.

General Gideon J. Pillow has made a mistake of which wiser men than he have ere now been guilty. He has confounded notoriety with reputation, and has taken the pillory for a pedestal. This, of course, is no affair of ours. If a citizen, whether of Tennessee or Timbuctoo, choses to make an egregious show of himself, it is the concern of his friends, if he have any, to interfere and restrain him. Certainly it is not the concern of the public.

But the motive which impels this particular General Gideon J. Pillow to do the foolish thing which he has done, happens to be perfectly transparent, and it is of a nature to provoke from the public press certain special comments. General Pillow went with other persons to conquer the Halls of the Montezumas. How great or how small a share he actually took in the war, which resulted in the cession of California and New-Mexico, it is hard to say. On that point the records of the past are somewhat confused. Nor is it, fortunately, of the least public consequence, at this moment. In the capacity of "General," Gideon J. Pillow was present at a Council of American officers, convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of deliberating upon certain proposals made, or alleged to be made, by the Mexican authorities to the invading forces. Whatever was said at that Council Pillow, of course, heard, and he gave such counsel, we presume, as he thought best and wisest.

Ten years afterwards General Gideon J. Pillow became political. He would be a Senator of Tennessee; and, to this end, he would gladly make himself lovely and estimable in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. This was natural enough. That Pillow should seek to magnify himself and bolster up his fame in every possible way, was to be expected. But Pillow had borne an American Military Commission, and he was aspiring to a place in the highest Legislative body of the land, and therefore it was to be expected also that no means of self-glorification should seem to Pillow possible, that were not also proper to be employed. At this point it is that Pillow gives way, and that his failure attracts public attention. Pillow proceeds to elevate himself upon a disclosure of the confidential conversations of the Commander-in-Chief with his lieutenants; and by exposing affairs which his fellow officers had felt themselves bound in honor to suppress, he seeks to make it appear that he (Pillow) was the most magnanimous, patriotic and noble-minded man of all the Northern host which encamped before the city of the Aztecs, and effaced the footprints of Cortez upon the Cordilleras of Mexico. And when another officer, General Hitchcock, roused by these pretensions, comes forward to question the proceedings of the Tennessean candidate, General Pillow forthwith opens upon him a volley of vituperative letters, and the pleasing spectacle is afforded to the United States and the rest of mankind of two American officers pulling caps and exchanging slaps in the public prints.

Against this spectacle it is that we protest. Pillow may, and doubtless would be, useful in the Senate House. But it were better that no such convenience were ever again afforded to the wisdom of the nation, than that such a shame to our national breeding and our national instincts should be passed over without the brand of public scorn and condemnation. Be the merits of the controversy what they may, the controversy itself is a scandal to the army and to the people. We do not believe that Pillow was right in his calculations. We do not believe that the people of Tennessee can be conciliated by the trumpet of self-praise, when it is blown so loudly at the expense of self-respect. But that any man should hope to mount into high office through so low a squabble, is a thing to be pondered well by all who love their country. The base worship of success must indeed have demoralized us if such exhibitions can prosper; and the calamities of adversity will be precious indeed if they shall quicken the national sensibility to perceive the degradation of such appeals to public sympathy and popular favor.

Decidedly Ungracious and Inhospitable.—The South is famed for its hospitality to strangers, and we are greatly surprised, therefore, that the Richmond *South*, which professes to speak the sentiments of everybody living on the other side of Mason and Dixon's Line, should begin to "pitch in" to Mr. Charles Mackay the moment that estimable gentleman lands upon our shores. The *South's* objections to Mr. Mackay are founded on his being the author of that popular song "There's a Good Time Coming, Boys." "At this particular juncture," says the *South*, "his visit seems rather inappropriate; for the author of 'There's a Good Time Coming, Boys,' to intrude himself among us in the midst of a financial crisis, out of which the keenest vision can see no door of egress, looks very like a premeditated indignity." We are really sorry that affairs appear so very badly at the South, and to the vision of the *South*, that even the presence among us of a gentleman who once in a hilarious moment sung out of the fulness of his generous feelings a hope of a better time coming, should be construed into an intentional affront. Besides, when Mr. Mackay left England the intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by our Banks had not reached there, and he was probably entirely ignorant of the fall that had taken place in the price of negroes and tobacco. We do not believe that Mr. Mackay meant to put an indignity upon us by coming over "at this particular juncture," and as we do not take quite so gloomy a view of our financial [illegible] as our Richmond cotemporary, we think it is rather cheering than otherwise, to be reminded that there is a good time coming. In the meanwhile Mr. Mackay may find it to his interest to confine himself to a part of the country where they do not take so gloomy a view of the financial crisis as they appear to do down South.

A Remarkable Shipwreck.—We have read a good many thrilling accounts of terrible disasters at sea, and loss of life by shipwreck, but have never heard or read of anything which equals the brief account given by the Russian Admiral of the loss of the line-of-battle-ship *Le Fort*, which foundered in the Baltic on the 22d of September last. Admiral Nordman's letter is as cool as an iceberg; according to his own statement, he saw the 74, which was but four cables' length from his own ship, capsize and sink, and yet did not make the least effort to rescue one of the 800 persons on board of her; yet it was broad daylight, the ship went down within five miles of the shore, and the wind was so light that he had top-gallant sails set on his own ship. Not a soul was saved of the entire ship's crew to tell the story of the disaster. Two other men-of-war, besides the Admiral's ship, were close by, yet it does not appear that either of them put out a boat, or made any attempt to save any of the people on board the foundering ship. It could hardly happen under any circumstances that an English, French, or American ship could see another founder within four cables' length and make no effort to save the drowning crew. Yet, for aught that appears in the Russian Admiral's letter, he saw 800 men go down in one of the ships of his fleet, and never made an effort to save a soul of them.

Mr. Everett's Address.—We surrender a large portion of our available space this morning to the Address delivered by Edward Everett, at the late anniversary of the State Agricultural Society at Buffalo. It is exceedingly eloquent and interesting, not only to that very large class who are engaged in farming pursuits, and to whom it was more directly addressed, but to all who are interested in brilliant and beautiful writing.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new comedy, in three acts, called "Caprice; Or, Lover and Husband," was produced here on Thursday night with complete success. It is from the pen of Mr. O. S. Leland, a new name, we fancy, in author craft, and of good promise. The comedy takes its origin from a French work of greater dimensions, and the principal incident has been used by other dramatists; but the present version is neat, compact, and admirably suited for bringing out the best points of the stock company at this house—which, by the way, is undeniably the best stock company in the country.

The story of the piece is that of a marriage of convenience; a couple of excellent young people are united for the satisfaction of their relatives, and somewhat to the annoyance of themselves. They do not pretend to any affection, but, being considerate and well bred, propose to travel the path matrimonial with lightness and elegance. They are so free from vulgar prejudices that they confide to each other a variety of vital secrets, and confess that they have found tender sympathy in other bosoms. The gentleman, *Sir Edward Mordaunt*, (Mr. Lester,) speaks rapturously of a certain *Countess* whose favor he enjoys; the lady, more practical, introduces a Colonel whom she has not yet rendered quite desolate, and who turns out to be a friend of *Sir Edward*. Every one can see the end of this plot. *Lady Mordaunt* becomes jealous of the Countess, and of those capricious airs which make her so charming. *Sir Edward* becomes mildly jealous of the Colonel, and even dreamily hints at putting a bullet through him. The result is an utterly absurd one for a play of French origin; the husband actually falls in love with his own wife, and thereby forfeits the sympathy of the pit.

There are no strong incidents in the piece, and the characters are purely conventional without a trace of individuality, but there is scope for dialoguing in a natural vein, and making those little appeals to our domesticity which are constantly being made in the fairy ring of home. The efforts of *Lady Mordaunt* to win the affections of her husband, to gratify his tastes, and satisfy his perverted appetite; his sleepy indifference to the uxorial appeals, and gradual awakening to their justice; those and other little artifices are well calculated to test the skill of the dramatist, and stimulate the interest of the audience. Mr. Leland has succeeded in producing an elegant play. His language is well chosen, and sufficiently copious without descending to the tediousness of "fine writing." The principal characters are sketched with a prim hand, and the interest they awaken is sustained to the end. To this circumstance—the conversational tact of the author—we ascribe the success of the piece; for in construction, and in taking up the threads of the story, it is frequently faulty.

Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester sustain the principal characters with great ability. Indeed, we have seldom seen Mr. Lester to so much advantage. Mrs. Hoey was at times a little too pronounced; but in the quiet scenes of the play she was admirable. Mr. Davenport has an extremely unpleasant part to fill—that of the *Colonel*—and was unable to soften down its general pusillanimity. At the fall of the curtain the artists were called for, and in response to a cry for the author, Mr. Lester made his appearance, and stated that that gentleman was absent, and announced the piece for repetition. It was a success, and will bear frequent repetition. The house shows signs of improvement.

Concert.—Messrs. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps gave one of their admirable concerts last night at Niblo's Saloon, and were welcomed by a crowded audience—an unusual thing in these days, but thoroughly merited whenever these great artists make their appeals. The vocal *artiste* of the occasion was Mlle. Frezzolini, who sang a variety of pieces in her usual way. Messrs. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps were, as usual, all that the most exacting critic could desire. Thorough *masters* of their instruments, they play only to charm. A new soloist was introduced, Mr. Kletzer, first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, London. He has a fine, massive style, and produced a truly grand tone from his noble instrument. He obtained a deserved success.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages, Empire Hall, Broadway.—There will be two *representations* of the superb illustrations of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages this day, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The exhibition is deservedly popular, and we are glad to notice that it is receiving a very liberal patronage from our citizens. It illustrates one of the most interesting expeditions of the nineteenth century, and gives us some additional particulars of a hero of whom we can never hear enough.

The Hard Times Elsewhere.

In Boston, the wholesale dealers in silk and millinery goods have decided to limit their credits to four months henceforward. The dry goods houses generally are reducing their prices.

At Wheeling, Va., the Belmont, La Belle and Missouri Iron Works have determined to suspend.

At Brownsville, Pa., upwards of forty men have been discharged from Snowden's foundry. Prinkle, Cook & Lenhart's establishment in the same town has suspended.

The ladies of Dr. Hedge's Church in Brookline, Mass., have raised $700 for the relief of the poor of that town.

The Waterbury factories, with the exception of the American Pin Company and the establishment of Brown Brothers, have stopped all business. Hundreds of men and women are in consequence thrown out of work. Brown Brothers furnish their workmen with provisions and fuel at wholesale prices.

Many of the lumbermen at Muskegan, Mich., have been compelled to stop operations. In other lumber districts of the State, the like will happen presently.

The lumber merchants in Ottawa, Canada, have held a meeting to adopt measures for decreasing their supplies.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have reduced the salaries of their employes, and suspend all work not imperatively necessary. The floating debt of the Company has also been reduced.

Banks and Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wise financial systems, State and National, must furnish the people a safe and uniform currency, always equal to the standard of gold and silver, the [illegible] of values. As to this, there can be but one opinion. The framers of the National Constitution prohibited the issue of State bills of credit as money, and made gold and silver the only tender for debts and dues. Necessarily forced upon us a new plan for the rapid development of the resources of the country, not within the terms of the prohibition, as the Supreme Court of the United States have held. The demand for capital being great for commerce, agriculture and manufactures, for the construction of cities, roads, canals, railroads, and for the cultivation of the virgin soil of America, and the supply being small, a United States and State Banks [illegible] to meet this great national want. This is the origin of our mixed currency of gold and silver [illegible] bank notes as the substitute for and representatives of money.

The paper money bank system has been pushed to extremes from the republican [illegible] to our institutions, and from the daring and [illegible] character of the American people. This people, elementary in Americans, [illegible] by sea and land in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 with Great Britain, in the Mexican war, and in our Indian wars. It explains the increase of our population since 1783 from three millions to twenty-nine or thirty millions, the building up of many great and flourishing cities and towns, the enlargement of our commercial tonnage beyond that of Great Britain, the establishment of manufactures, the cultivation of the arts and sciences. From this same cause arises the fact that we have built about four thousand miles of canals, twenty-five thousand miles of railroads, and that the annual income of our [illegible] thousand millions of dollars of national property and of American industry is now about three thousand and five hundred millions of dollars. Such a people and such superhuman labors the world has never seen before. This nation, by its wonderful achievements in war and in peace, has finally won the title of Liberator of the Seas.

To suppose that such a people, pushed to such noble deeds by the inspiring spirit of freedom, could have wholly erred in their financial systems, would be absurd, while any observer can see that their mistakes are those of a sagacious, impulsive, resolute, enterprising and invincible race of intelligent men. Over-action is our tendency.

A mixed currency of gold and silver, and of bank-note paper of equal value and at not undue [illegible], is what the public good demands.

What we need is a United States Bank, to do as the old Bank did, *rejecting the discounting* [illegible], such a bank might furnish a national currency of 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and accommodate exchanges domestic and foreign, and do all the United States Bank did except discount.

To prevent undue State Bank expansion, let the issue of bank-notes be limited to 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, and larger bills, and limit the issue of bank-bills to banks having a capital of $300,000 and upwards, permitting only an issue of one-fifth of the capital in bank-notes, to be secured by State and United States Stocks. All other banks would, of course, be banks of deposit, public or private. In addition to [illegible] State Banks of issue ought to have one dollar of specie for every [illegible] of bills issued. The danger of over-action, and of financial panics would thus be provided against.

There are now too many banks of issue—the [illegible] over-acted. Let us provide a uniform currency, and make sure, as far as possible, of easy and cheap exchanges.

The Sub-Treasury ought to receive the bills of the United States Bank as well as specie, and pay them out, and the Bank and its branches ought to [illegible] Government, as well as private exchanges, from point to point.

Such a system would remove existing difficulties and aid all public and private transactions.

HAMILTON.

The Chicago Fire—More Bodies Recovered.

The number of lives lost at the Chicago fire proves to have been nineteen. The following is a revised list:

1. John A. Raymond, Worcester, Mass.
2. D. C. Emerson, Lawrence, Mass.
3. Matthias Marsh, Member of Hook & Ladder Company No. 2.
4. Martin Grant, Lady Washington Hose Company.
5. R. Romeyn Clark, of Metz & Clark.
6. Henry B. Russell, mail clerk, Times Office.
7. Dudley C. White, clerk, Snow & Co.
8. H. S. Bradley, jeweler, No. 116 Lake-street.
10. Jean Jungers, laborer, a German.
11. Ezra H. Barnum, late of Barnum & Co.
12. John High, Jr., late of High & Hogan.
13. Abram Bogart, with Campbell & Co.
14. A. H. P. Corning, clerk M. S. L. & T. Co.
15. Lawrence Gabel, supposed to be a sailor.
16. Timothy Buckley, member Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
17. John Keegan, late of Port Clinton.
18. John B. Dickey, member Liberty Hose Company.
19. Auguste Wolfe, member Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New-York loses $10,000 insurance, and Eastern companies about $31,000.

A Disputed Case of Salvage.—The steamboat *Wave*, Captain Germain, while going out on a cruise early Monday morning, discovered a sloop outside of the Hook, with her sails lowered and one anchor down; it had been blowing a gale the previous night, and the tug ran down for the sloop to see if she wanted a tow. No one appeared when she was hailed, and they boarded her. The boat was gone, and as the sloop was in an exposed situation, Captain G. assumed that the crew were either drowned or had abandoned the vessel, and accordingly took her in charge and towed her to the City. The sloop was the *Brandywine*, Captain John L. Curry, and is owned by J. F. Gause and Clement [illegible], of Wilmington, Delaware. She was loaded with 2,250 bushels of Wheat, from James River, Va., bound to New-York. Capt. Curry states that in attempting to enter the Bay, on Monday night, while it was blowing heavy, his vessel struck on the East end of Romer Shoal; that she afterwards went off, and he made an effort to beat her in, when in consequence of the blow and a head tide he could make no headway; he accordingly determined to let go his anchor, and pull ashore at the point of Sandy Hook to report his situation by telegraph, and request a tug to be sent to his assistance. Having lowered his sails into the lazy lines, anchored the vessel, he took the man and boy, all the crew he had, and pulled ashore about daylight in the morning. He had scarcely reached the lighthouse and told his story, when, to his amazement, he saw a steamtug make fast to his sloop and tug her off. He followed as soon as he could to the City and claimed his vessel, thanking the kind steamboat captain for his attentions to his vessel in his absence; but he soon learned that the vessel and cargo were claimed for salvage. A statement of the facts has been made in opposition to the claim of the steam-tug. Captain Curry says his sloop was found before she was lost.

Steam Going a Whaling.—It is said that the whaleship *America*, which sailed from New-Bedford on Wednesday of last week, took out a steam whale boat. The machinery consists of two oscillating engines placed in the stern, which drive a paddle-wheel. This boat can be propelled at the rate of twelve miles an hour—two more than the usual speed of the whale. It is about two feet longer and one foot wider than ordinary whale boats. The steam generating cylinders can resist a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. This innovation evidently contemplates an abandonment of the old method of approaching the whale by stealth, and in a long chase will be a great labor-saving machine; but it is doubtful if the experienced blubber-hunters will trust themselves in a steamboat to fight whales. Safety in this business depends upon celerity of movement, and while an ordinary whale-boat, manned by skilled oarsmen, would "stern all" and evade the uplifted flukes of the whale, a screw-steamboat would be knocked higher than a kite, boiler and all. To take the whale boatmen would, no doubt, be very serviceable, leaving Jack in good wind to tackle the fish after he had reached the scene of action.

Personal.

We are desired to state that the charges of immoral conduct preferred against Elder G. R. Hayward, Pastor of the Christian Church at Hartwick, N. Y., have been dismissed as wholly unfounded, after a full investigation. Mr. Hayward resigns his charge to labor as an evangelist, taking the Church's approval with him.

Descalion, the Virginia racer and stallion, has been sold by auction for $1,600.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BOSTON—RESOLUTIONS ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy in Faneuil Hall to-night, presided over by [illegible] W. WATERS, Jr.

The resolutions mainly related to financial subjects. The first was:

Resolved, That the brief philosophy of the present financial crisis is now, as it always has been, the inflation of prices, and that bank-paper, long credits and large circulations are the cause of the inflation. That with the country full of produce, and an excess over imports, this revulsion is not the fault of the merchants, the manufacturers, or the laborers, who have earned all the solid wealth of the nation, but of the vicious financial system which substitutes bank-paper for money, and debt for capital; which loans its own bills, without interest, most profusely, when money is cheapest, and contracts and demands payment when it is dearest.

The second and third resolutions indorse the Democratic policy of the Independent Treasury, and condemn the existing paper currency of the States, which [illegible] that provision of the Constitution that "no State shall coin money" by creating fourteen hundred corporations with power to engrave money and expand or contract it at caprice or pleasure. They also attribute the bank suspension of 1857 to the exercise of the same power used by the [illegible] State Banks as that used by the United States Bank in 1837.

The fourth, fifth and sixth resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the State Legislatures have been so profuse in the creation of banks of issue, for money-borrowers instead of money-lenders, that a mixed currency of paper supposed to be redeemable in specie is an inherent vice in our financial system, that it has become a disease which we cannot at once cure without killing the patient; and, therefore, it is the part of wisdom taught by experience, by restricting its causes, increasing its permanent specie basis, and gradually abolishing the issue of bills under ten dollars, to secure labor in the fruits of its earnings.

Resolved, That the banking system having caused the evil by an excessive issue of paper when nobody cared for their debts, it can only aggravate the evil to resort to a contraction when everybody's debts are to be paid, because the State having given the banks power to make currency, and displace specie by paper, its sudden withdrawal inevitably deprives the merchants of the medium of circulation and compels them to fail, with ample property to pay their debts, and is the sole reason that they can neither sell their property, collect their debts—in a panic—nor raise money to adjust their balances with each other and with the banks; hence, the banks, though solvent in property, having from necessity ceased to pay their own notes, and appealed to the forbearance of their creditors, which is cheerfully extended to them; the solvent merchants should also have renewal and extension from the banks and from each other until the pressure, which must be but temporary, is passed; and such relief extended by the banks will be the only compensation for their act of suspension.

Resolved, That the bills of the Banks of this Commonwealth, being secured by the property of the stockholders, there is no reasonable ground of apprehension of loss by the bill-holders; nor should they submit to any discount in buying or paying in ordinary transactions.

The seventh resolution asserts that the Democratic Party is the only party which has advocated a sound currency and opposed excessive creation of banks and corporations.

The other resolutions pledge the party to the support of the Democratic State nominees, and the upholding of the National Administration.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, of New-Hampshire, B. F. HALLETT, Col. J. H. W[illegible], and other distinguished gentlemen.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Democratic ratification meeting was held in the Park to-night. The attendance was very large. General [illegible] presided. The speakers were DANIEL S. DICKINSON, DANIEL E. SICKLES and JOHN TOWNSEND. The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. with cheers for the ticket.

New-School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The New-School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia is now in session in Washington. It exercises jurisdiction over the greater part of that State, the western shore of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

To-day Rev. Dr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly, held in Cleveland last May, reported that it was impossible for them to concur in the views therein expressed. Therefore, the Synod of Virginia is left to the alternative of dissolving its connection with the General Assembly, and accordingly made this recommendation. The Committee say, in suggesting this course, that they believe they are expressing the sentiment of the great majority of the churches, deliberately formed, after the most ample discussion, and when all the means of reconciliation and all the exertions for united efforts have been exhausted.

Several resolutions deprecatory of agitation of the Slavery question were laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, President of the Delaware College, offered a substitute for the report, which gave rise to more than ordinary spirited discussion. It was in substance that the Committee be excused from reporting on the minutes of the General Assembly, and that the Synod reserve definitive action on the relation it sustains thereto until the next Synodical meeting.

A warm debate ensued, involving the merits of the Slavery question, and was continued until a late hour this evening. Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of this city, was opposed to agitation, but as between liberty and bondage, he emphatically preferred the former. If it [illegible] considered—if this was Abolitionism let the Synod make the most of it.

Rev. Dr. BOYD joined issue with Mr. [illegible] and earnestly advocated a withdrawal [illegible] the General Assembly.

Marine and Lake Disasters.

THE BARK DAVID NICKELS IN DISTRESS—LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN AND THREE OTHERS.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]

The bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, [illegible] from Matanzas bound to St. Mary's, put into [illegible] leaking on the 16th, in distress. Her Captain fell overboard. The first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him, and all of them are supposed to be lost. On her arrival the second mate, CHARLES SHAW, two of the crew, and the cook, were aboard of her. Pilots are searching for the missing boat.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER REINDEER, WITH [illegible] CREW.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 23.

The propeller *Reindeer*, running between [illegible] and Montreal, went to pieces on Point Au Sable on Monday. All hands, excepting two, were lost.

Shock of an Earthquake at Buffalo and Elsewhere.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 23.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt throughout this city, at 3¼ o'clock this afternoon. The people were frightened and rushed out of the buildings. No damage was done.

FORESTVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

At 3¼ o'clock this afternoon, we felt the shock of an earthquake here. It lasted about five minutes, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, like the rolling of an engine. At Dayton, the shock was also felt.

From Boston.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR—NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Agricultural State Fair, to-day, attracted a larger number of spectators than on any previous day. The display of prize cattle and horses, including some fast-trotting horses, constituted the attractive features. The Fair will close to-morrow.

The Boston *Daily Ledger*, heretofore independent, comes out to-morrow in support of the Democratic State ticket.

From St. Louis.

CONTRADICTION OF INDIAN MURDERS—THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

J. C. SHOCK, United States Surveyor, contradicts the report, recently published in the New-York *Tribune*, that several companies of Surveyors were murdered by the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, at the Northeast corner of Nebraska.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention met on the 19th inst.

The Bark Ellen for Liberia.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 23.

The bark *Ellen* sails to-day for Liberia. She was fitted out and repaired at the expense of her owners. Capt. [illegible] has not received a dollar of the subscriptions raised in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Fires.

FIRE AT THE OHIO STATE PRISON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 23.

A fire in the State Prison at this place to-day destroyed the shops at the North end of the Yard, and threatened for a time the destruction of the whole building. The loss on the stock in the shops is estimated at $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI—BURNING OF A FERRY BOAT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 23.

At about 7 o'clock this evening, the Sugar Refinery of KILGREATH, MCKENZIE & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The ferry boat *Newport Belle*, plying between this city and Newport, was burned to the water's edge at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $10,000, and is partially insured.

News from Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

A correspondent of the *Republican* mentions having recently seen Capt. VAN VLIET, confidential agent of the Government at Palmetto, Kansas, who was returning from Salt Lake. He reported that the Mormons refuse to allow the United States troops to enter the city, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG publicly declares that he will burn the prairies, thus depriving the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the United States Government. The forts along the route are represented to be in bad repair, and as not affording sufficient protection for the troops.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia.

SARATOGA, Friday, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Dr. RUSH, of Philadelphia, who has been sick at the United States Hotel here for two months, died this forenoon.

Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at 11½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning.

The weather is clear and calm.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia* arrived here from New York at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Alleged Frauds in the Voting upon the Border.

From Our Free-State Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Oct. 14, 1857.

I was hoping that after the election had passed, our people would in a measure forget politics, and subside into habits of quiet industry preparatory to the approaching Winter. But I am wholly disappointed. They are daily becoming more exasperated, and at present the excitement that prevails among the Free-State population is alarming.

I will state the principal case that disturbs the people of this county. As I have already told you, Oxford is on the border, and can only be called a few suburban houses belonging to New-Santa Fe in Missouri. It is said that these houses do not contain over six or eight legal voters.

On the day of election we had a faithful man there to note all that occurred, and he reports that 98 votes were polled, nearly all of whom were from Santa Fe; the judges, candidates and all were from some place outside of Kansas. For the last two or three hours [illegible] they continued to [illegible] and [illegible] they had exercised their power as long as [illegible] without knowing whether they intended to continue the [illegible] or not.

The returns, sworn to by the judges, now in the hand of the Secretary at Lecompton, give for that precinct 1,626 votes, and all but one pro-Slavery. The names cover a roll *over thirty feet in length*, and they are all certified to in due form. This is enough to change the returns for members of the Legislature for this district, and thereby they probably have a majority in both Houses. The Governor has been appealed to but he remains silent and is not disposed to converse about it when our people visit him.

A few additional facts should go to the public, in relation to our recent election. A prominent citizen of Parkville, Mo., who was at the election in Kickapoo, has given us the following: It is no secret that large numbers from his county voted in Kansas on the 5th inst. About 20 went in one team from his town. On arriving at Kickapoo, they were severally introduced to the judges as they offered their votes. Of one, it was said he was in the fight of Ossawatomie and the siege of Lawrence, and was known to be a good national Democrat. Of another, he was in Kansas during the Wakarusa war; was a good Democrat, and so on, although none of them ever pretended to live anywhere but in Parkville. Their votes were received at once upon such testimony.

Ex-Sheriff JONES, who was a candidate for the Council in this District, assailed a Mr. STORRS, yesterday, at Lecompton, for saying that a man who could believe that 1,626 legal votes were cast at Oxford could believe anything. The political character of the Legislature now depends upon the admission or rejection of these fraudulent votes.

RANDOLPH.

Result of the Election.

The Quindaro correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives full returns of the Election in Kansas, from which it appears that there is a complete Free-State triumph. The election of PARROTT is confirmed, and the Legislature stands as follows:

COUNCIL.

District.	Republican.	Pro-Slavery.
1—Leavenworth	0	2
2—Atchison	0	1
3 and 4—Doniphan, &c	2	0
5—Jefferson and Calhoun	1	0
6—Douglas and Johnson	3	0
7, 8 and 9—Shawnee, &c	2	0
10—Anderson, &c	1	0
Total	9	4
Republican majority	5	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

District.	Republican.	Pro-Slavery.
1—Leavenworth	0	8
2—Atchison	0	3
3—Donophan	5	0
4 & 5—Town & Nemeha, (prob.)	1	0
6—Marshall, (probably)	0	1
7—Jefferson	2	0
8—Calhoun	1	0
9—Potawotomie & Riley, (prob)	2	0
10—Dougals & Johnson	8	0
11—Shawnee	1	0
12, 13, 14, 15 & 16—Richardson, &c.	3	0
17—Lynn	2	0
18—Lykins	2	0
Total	27	12

Republican majority, 15. Republican majority on joint ballot, 20.

Reports of the Kansas Press.

[illegible]

Election returns have been received from nearly every county in Kansas, and the result in every district—except the Leavenworth and Atchison Districts—*has gone overwhelmingly Free-State*. Such a disparity of strength was scarcely ever before exhibited between two contending parties for power as is seen in the vote throughout all Kansas, except on the immediate Missouri border. Seventy to nothing—150 to 3—240 to 6—905 to 11—this is the way the vote runs where the polls were not convenient of access from Missouri. We said the Free-State ticket was overwhelmingly victorious except in the two districts mentioned. In this we slightly erred. According to the true vote cast in this district, the Free-State Party carried the day by 1,300 majority, out of an aggregate of about 2,200 votes. All was right so far, and would stand so, except for the fraudulent returns mentioned elsewhere.

Admitting, however, the Johnson County, and all other fraudulent returns, MARCUS J. PARROTT is elected by about three thousand majority, and *Secretary Stanton has indicated his readiness to give him his certificate of election.*

Johnson County has sent up to the Secretary's office returns giving for the county some 1,700 Pro-Slavery majority. The mass of these returns are from the Oxford Precinct, a little town on the Missouri line, or, rather, the village, what there is of it, is on the Missouri side. There are not thirty legal voters living at that Precinct, and only some eighty were polled the first day. But the polls were kept open, or pretended to be, another day; and now the pretence is made that from a thousand to fifteen hundred votes were polled the second day. Now, according to the census of the Pro-Slavery men themselves, *Johnson county contains only 496 voters, and a total population of only [illegible] inhabitants!* Of course, such monstrous returns give *prima facie* evidence of being fraudulent throughout. A majority of 10,000 would be just as reasonable and honest from Johnson County as this 1,700 majority.

We learn that *Secretary Stanton openly avows his conviction that the returns are fraudulent, and, of course, under such circumstances, he can give no certificate* upon them. Indeed, should an attempt be made to defraud the members rightfully elected by the people, of their seats, by the admission of these fraudulent returns, we think we speak advisedly when we say, *that the peace of the whole Territory would be immediately and most imminently hazarded thereby.*

The people of Kansas have staked their all, almost, upon this election, and now they will *not stand it* to be defrauded again out of their just rights. If it be again demonstrated to us that there is no reliance to be placed upon the ballot-box, what alternative is left but that of perpetual degradation and slavery, or a prompt recurrence to the final resort of oppressed and down-trodden peoples? Those now in authority—especially the Secretary and Governor—have resting upon them, at this moment, a most awful responsibility. Upon their wisdom and justice in this case depends the peace of Kansas, and, we may add, the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Let them beware, for they tread upon a volcano!

The rights of the freemen of Kansas cannot long be tampered with through such damnable means. Federal bayonets will prove insufficient for the protection of members whose seats are thus fraudulently obtained, and who never can obtain them except through complicity of the Executive officers. Such officers shall be held fast in responsibility to an outraged people. Should certificates be given on such fraudulent returns, let the people be prepared to settle this question in a manner that shall effectually put an end to military dictatorship and ruffian rule in Kansas.

Arrival of the Jason.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company's steamer *Jason*, Sir JOHN BRITTON Commander, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen and Southampton, with dates to the 1st., 180 cabin, 270 steerage passengers, and a large and valuable cargo of German, French, and British merchandise. The *Jason* experienced during the passage a succession of heavy gales from the westward, with a sea running, the equal of which had not been seen by the oldest seaman on board.

Naval.

STORE-SHIP SUPPLY.—This vessel is preparing to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with stores for the African Coast Squadron. The following is a list of her officers, viz.: Lieut.-Commanding A. F. V. Gray, Lieuts. Aaron L. Hughes, John Kall, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis, and Passed Assistant Surgeon P. J. Howitz.

STEAM-FRIGATE POWHATAN.—This frigate is now preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy Yard, destined to be the flag-ship of the East India Squadron.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, GEORGE F. PEARSON; Lieutenants, D. Johnston, Stephen D. Trenchard, William W. Roberts, Thomas Rooney, A. A. Semmes, A. W. Habersham; Fleet Surgeon, W. A. W. Spotswood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Charles M. Williamson; Assistant Surgeon, John W. Sanford; Purser, E. F. Gallaher; Acting Master, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Chaplain, Henry Wood; Boatswain, Edward Kenney; Gunner, Henry Fitzosborne; Carpenter, Joseph G. Thomas; Sailmaker, A. A. Wassen; Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Shrock; First Assistant Engineer, William H. Rutherford; Second Assistant Engineer, George W. City; Third Assistant Engineers, W. W. Dungan, E. R. Archer, G. S. Bright and Wm. H. King.

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT.—There is now in process of construction a Light-house for Minot's Ledge, to be made of granite, upon the principle of the famous Eddystone. The granite blocks are prepared, dove-tailed, and fitted to one another previous to being placed in their final resting-place, upon a small island, close at hand, purchased by Government for that purpose.

Captain JOHN DE CAMP, late Commander of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, has reported for duty to the Lighthouse Department. It is understood he is going to the Pacific to have charge of the lighthouses on that coast.

Captain TATNALL has been detached from the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, and has been assigned to duty in the East India squadron. He sailed recently for China.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander JOHN A. DAHLGREN, sailed from Southampton 4th inst. for New-York. The *Plymouth* has been absent from the United States since July 6, on a cruise for practice with heavy ordnance.

WM. CROSSER, cook of the schooner *Charles* [illegible], lying at Muskegon, Michigan, while at a dance [illegible] was murdered [illegible] named JOHN POWERS, who was assisted by another man named WM. YOUNG. CROSSER, while at the dance, and drunk, as all the rest of the party were, broke several panes of glass out of a window. YOUNG and POWERS immediately seized each a gun, loaded with buckshot, and pursued CROSSER, threatening to shoot him, and swearing vengeance. For a while CROSSER evaded his pursuers, but subsequently, while getting into a boat to return to his vessel, he was fired upon and instantly expired. His murderers were taken to Grand Haven.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Under-Shirts and Drawers, merino and all wool, from the extensive stocks of the late failures, below importation prices, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO MEET

THE TIMES,

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, has cut down the price of every article in the following extensive stock to something

BELOW ORIGINAL COST.

Those who desire to purchase before

A REACTION

in prices commences, should bear in mind that the reduction is announced for the present month only.

$10,000 Ladies' and Children's Furs.
$20,000 Soft Hats.
$10,000 Boys' Hats and Caps.
$5,000 Children's Fancy Hats.

JOHN N. GENIN.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say [illegible] the contents of the safe were preserved in [illegible] condition.

[illegible] SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S [illegible] Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. [illegible] the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine [illegible] before purchasing [illegible] heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. H. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. H. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at [illegible] per cent. less than wholesale prices.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTLY dear, is the cry all over the City. Now to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DIGBY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store the Chelsea Tea Warehouse [illegible]. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

LADIES—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AT WILDE'S millinery warehouse, Broadway, [illegible] superb Bonnets, Fall bonnets, ribbons, feathers, flowers, laces, silks, &c., only a few weeks out of [illegible] been put down to prices at which they could [illegible] bought wholesale in this city.

[illegible] WILDE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

S. LAIRD [illegible] AND [illegible] CASH, WHOLESALE [illegible] Coats, Pants, Vests [illegible]

[illegible] KNAPP, No. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWELVE AND FOURTEEN SHILLING GAITERS.—Ladies, do you want to buy cheap Gaiters? Do you want to buy elegant-looking Gaiters? Do you want to buy durable Gaiters? If so, patronize CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for his Gaiterware cheap, elegant and durable, especially his twelve shilling articles. Try his fabrics and you will be delighted with their excellent qualities.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

NED BUNTLINE'S LAST AND BEST!

THE GAMBLER'S OATH,

AND

HOW HE KEPT IT.

A THRILLING TALE OF NEW-YORK AND THE SUNNY SOUTH.

BY NED BUNTLINE,

Author of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," "Bond of Blood," &c., &c.

SCENE 1.

On one side rolled the Mississippi, stained by the muddy marks of lengthened travel. Up, nestled on the crest of a lofty bluff, which towered above the turbid flood, stood, in the day whereof I write, a lonely little town—it could not be called *city* then, though *now* the iron rail and rush of steam, acting like a magic power, have hidden that little town in the heart of a vast metropolis.

It was a cluster of large white houses, cottage-built, and some of more pretensions than others, but all tree-shaded and vine-embowered. Nearly every person in this place was wealthy, for it was the town location of the rich planters for miles and miles in the interior, and hence they shipped their crops to New-Orleans, and here were their supplies landed.

My scene opens in March, 18—, a pleasant evening, with just breeze enough afloat to make the leaves quiver and shake their silvery shields out against the moon-rays. Already, in that delicious clime, flower and leaf were fragrant and bright, as they are here in June. In a thick magnolia grove, near the town, in a sequestered spot, where, though the moon's rays looked favoringly down on them, as oft they do when lovers greet, stood two persons. One, a female of seventeen or eighteen, the embodiment of all you dream of Southern loveliness—a creature of beauty, of passion, and of pride. The other, a man not over one-and-twenty, if so old, whose light hair, fair complexion and bright blue eyes all spoke of a Northern clime. In form, he was an Apollo, his features were perfect, and he looked every inch the man!

"Conrad, *dear* Conrad, *why* must *you* go?" almost sobbed this lovely girl as she clung to his noble form.

"Dear Madeline, I cannot explain to you now; if you do not go with me, perhaps I never may have the chance!" said he, in low, impassioned tones.

"Oh, Conrad, you know how dearly I love you; my very soul is bound up in you; but how can I leave my father, brothers, and sisters, and go, *I know not where*—you know not where! You told me, long since, that you was an outcast from a wealthy father's home—a friendless wanderer upon the earth, and for that I loved you—drew you home to my yearning heart as I would a dear bird that could not escape the hawk. At least, tell me why you must go? Have you, in hot haste, slain any one? If so, I know you have not done it unfairly. This is a land of chivalry, and they will not harm you for it. Though my father and brothers would oppose our marriage while you appear poor and unknown, in such a cause they would use both purse and influence to save you. Tell me, have you killed any one?"

"No; but I feel as if I should soon!" he replied, gloomily.

"Who, Conrad, who?"

"*Myself*, Madeline, if any one, for I hear no one else ill will, though every man's hand seems to be against me!"

"Conrad, you speak like one demented!"

At this moment, the distant sound of shots, and horrible shouts, as of men in combat, was heard at a distance, as if coming from under the bluff which we have named.

"God of Heaven! there is murder going on under the bluff!" cried the young man, wildly.

"No—I know what it is!" said the young lady, with a nonchalance only peculiar to those brought up in a society where weapons are the principal law books. "The citizens are armed to-night to drive away that infamous nest of gamblers from under the hill, whom they warned off a week ago! Father and both of my brothers armed and went out an hour or more ago, and, dearest, that gave me a better chance to keep my engagement with you! But, Conrad, what makes you so pale—are you not well?"

"No, Madeline, no—I am sick—sick at heart—sick of *all* things!"

"Of *me*, Conrad?—*of me*?"

"No, dear Madeline, *no*—you are the only bright thing on earth to me, but I fear that I am about to lose you forever! God, those shouts are coming nearer!"

"Yes, I suppose some of the gamblers are running up the bluff, and they are chasing them."

"Heavens! Suppose they should come to this grove!" said the young man, in alarm.

"Why, you are armed, are you not, Conrad?"

[illegible] the young man.

"Then, if a gambler comes here for refuge, shoot him down, and you can never find a surer passport to my father's favor!" said the fair Southron, and her cheek [illegible] and her little form dilated as she spoke.

"Oh, God, Madeline, you know not what you say—I am one of the proscribed. They call me a gambler!" he said in tones of utter agony.

"Oh, what a shrill scream rent the air then! It was not a shriek of terror—no fear was there in that young girl's proud heart—it was *horror*, a horror which came so suddenly upon her pure soul that it almost leaped madly from the casket which held it.

He—*he*—to whom she had given her heart's first, strong, fiery love—he a *gambler*!

She started back from his clasping arm—she looked in his pale face—she could not doubt the word, his lip had uttered. But there was no time for question or reply had such been given or demanded. A band of men, led thither perchance by that very shriek of horror, rushed to the spot.

"Here's one of the rascals!" shouted the leader; "shoot him down!"

"Not before *my* eyes, father. Let Conrad Belden depart; he will be punished by *memory* hereafter!" said that young girl, as she walked calmly, fearlessly forth, in front of the miserable Conrad.

"What are you doing here, and in the company of that man at this hour, Madeline?" sternly asked the white-haired man who led the party of "Exterminators," as they called themselves in those days. "Speak, before I turn this weapon on you instead of *him*!"

"I came forth, my father, in all maidenly purity and trust, and shall go back as pure as I came—but the trust—the *trust* in man, has gone forever!" said the girl, and her voice faltered as she said those last words.

"Speak out, Madeline; why are you here?" again cried the father.

"I came here to see one whom I believed to be a gentleman. Never, till when, one minute ago, I learned it from his own lips, did I ever dream that he was a gambler—that he was unworthy of my love!"

"Your love—girl, say but that you have loved him and you die!"

The old man's face was livid with rage when he spoke, and his pistol was leveled full at her breast, which, all as fearless as his own, shrunk not an inch from look or threat.

But, with a bound, Conrad Belden stood before her.

"Sir!" cried he, "send your bullet through my heart, for, if fault there is between us, on my side it lies. But one word before you fire, and then do your work on me, alone. You know that I am not *of*, or associated with, the gang of low, thieving robbers, who live under the hill. I have gambled, it is true, but who with? With the sons of your first citizens—with *your own*, who would have won my money, if they could, as quickly as I would theirs! I played because I had no employment, and could get none. Your committee warned me off on peril of death! I had a reason for not going—I have stated—now, Sir, fire, and God forgive you as I do!"

The old man's hand had dropped in astonishment while Belden spoke. Now, slowly and tremulously, he raised it again. But this time there was another change. His daughter sprung forward, and said, quickly:

"Fire not at him! I know why he disregarded your warning, and he shall *not* die for me, or if he does, I will die with him. And if it be true that my brothers have played, *gambled* with *him*, then have they made him their equal!"

"Take her out of the way and hang him!" shouted one of the party.

"Yes, up to a limb with him!" cried another.

"Back, back, if you are *men*, not cowards!" cried the brave girl. "You shall *not* kill him thus—twenty of you to one! Shame! shame!"

"Take her away, old man—take your daughter away," cried a huge, brutal-looking fellow of an overseer, and he reached out his hand and laid it on her white shoulder to push her aside. Not quicker flashes fire from a stricken flint, than a broad bowie-blade glittered in Belden's hand, and the ruffian's arm was severed ere it had scarcely touched her.

"For *myself*, I care not—he who lays a hand on *her dies*!" he shouted.

"Conrad, *my* Conrad yet!" screamed the girl, as she turned and sprung to his arms.

Ah, fatal moment! He is off his guard, the band springs forward and he is disarmed, and secured! She, too, is torn roughly from her clasp by her father, who, with a brutal grasp, prevented her from moving.

"What shall we do with him?" is the cry.

"Shoot—hang—knife him!" comes from a dozen lips.

"Let Jim Champe decide; he's the loser in this game!" cried one of the party, pointing to the over-seer, who had lost his arm, the bleeding of which some of them were trying to check.

"Flog him to death and pitch his body into the river for the catfish to eat!" groaned the wretch. "Be quick; I'm faint, and I want to hear him *yelp*!"

"Yes—that's the way to serve him—strip him, and tie him to a tree!"

Young Belden said not a word—he knew it was useless. They tore the clothes from the upper part of his manly form, and bound him to a tree.

"Father—father—oh, do not let them murder him thus!" moaned poor Madeline.

"Silence, fool—you shall see it all—yes, every blow, till his cursed soul has left his body!"

And, as the old man spoke, he smote the poor girl on the mouth, and the red blood ran from her lips down upon her white dress, a crimson record of his cruelty.

But Conrad did not see this—he was being bound to the very tree under which they had so often met to exchange their vows of love.

This beautiful romance will be commenced in the NEW-YORK MERCURY for this week, which will be ready at all the news dépôts early TO-MORROW. [illegible]

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—NIXON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., CLARK HAMILTON, of Kingston, Canada, and SARAH D. NIXON, daughter of Jno. H. Nixon, of this City.

MUMFORD—GRIFFING.—At the Clinton-av. Church, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM MUMFORD to Miss I. ISABELLA GRIFFING, all of Brooklyn.

SOANS—FAWKES.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Geo. [illegible], Mr. HENRY SOANS to Miss LYDIA FAWKES.

Baltimore papers please copy.

COCK—LATTING.—At Latting Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Hon. Morris Fosdick, County Judge of Queens County, TOWNSEND D. COCK, Esq., of Linden House, Buckram, L. I., to JANET D., eldest daughter of Jos. Latting.

HAMON—ROMAINE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. CHARLES J. HAMON, of New-York City, to Miss ELLEN ROMAINE, of New-Jersey.

PARSONS—PELHAM.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. E. D. Bryan, WILLIAM H. PARSONS, [illegible]

of New-York, and LAURA C., eldest daughter of John [illegible]

DE FOREST—[illegible].—At [illegible], on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] DE FOREST to MARTHA B., daughter of [illegible] Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN H. HICKS, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Saturday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RICE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, Mrs. ANN ELIZA RICE, relict of the late Michael Rice, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 7 Wooster-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HILL.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, WILLIAM HENRY HILL, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 43 King st., without further invitation.

St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 23, JOHN BLACK, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William and James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WALLING.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday morning, Oct. 22, suddenly, Mrs. [illegible] WALLING, wife of Wm. H. Walling, in the 59th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, No. 224 West 22d-st.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, of consumption, WILLIAM H. MILLS, son of Charles N. Mills, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Hampden-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Hartford papers please copy.

CHESS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, JOHN DE HART, youngest son of James H. and Adrianne, J. Chess, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD!

A THRILLING SCENE IN A DISSECTING ROOM!

The full particulars of which, as related by one who was present when it occurred, will appear in

THE DISPATCH

FOR THIS WEEK, OCT. 25.

The narrative proves, as the writer truly says, that "There are epochs in a medical man's history, each of which comprises a lifetime of horror."

Of all the sketches of the secrets of medical life and the dissecting room ever published, this is the most thrilling and the most singular. Its value consists in its being vouched for as A FACT! The occurrence referred to is recent date, and the principal actor therein is well known to persons in all parts of the United States!

THE SERIES OF ORIGINAL PAPERS

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THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,

Under the title of

EVENINGS WITH A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

Are creating an excitement, wherever they have been read, which is scarcely secondary to that of the Panic. They are prepared by

JAMES A. MAITLAND, Esq.,

Author of "The Watchman," "The Old Doctor," "The Wanderer," &c., and are written in that gentleman's most telling and dramatic style.

DEATH-BED REVELATIONS!

Are fraught with secrets that have been cherished with jealous vigor during years of joy and suffering. Like the ghostly confessor, the Family Physician is made the recipient of the most

WONDERFUL AND TERRIFIC DISCLOSURES.

When death makes his appearance at the bedside, all reserve vanishes, and poor, stricken and helpless humanity yields completely, parting with histories that have broken hearts, communicating in tones of anguish the mysterious details of hidden crimes of the deepest dye, and startling the hearer with confessions, every word of which embodies more of the wild and improbable than countless volumes of pure fiction.

The old Physician, whose reminiscences (the record of nearly half a century) have been given to Mr. MAITLAND's use and keeping, has practiced among the rich and poor. During his eventful career the old Doctor has been in almost every part of the civilized world; and the scenes in which he has been compelled to officiate, exceed in interest [illegible] romancer's imagination could accomplish! So popular have these Tales of Truth become, that applications have been made for the privilege of translating them into the French and German languages. They will be continued from week to week in THE DISPATCH, and every endeavor will be made to supply the constantly increasing demand promptly, so that no one reader may be disappointed in receiving a copy of the paper early on the morning of publication.

Price 4 cents. Sold by all News Agents.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Publisher,
No. 22 Beekman-st.

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AT

EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS.

Black cloth, well made and trimmed	$5	to	$10
Fine black cloth Raglans and surtouts	10	to	15
Super castor beaver	12	to	20
Excellent pilot	8	to	12
Devonshire kersey	10	to	15
Dougress beaver, beaver lionskin, whirlpool, &c.	7		

FROCK DRESS COATS.

Black and fancy cloth, well made and trimmed	5	to	10
Super and fancy cloth, well made and trimmed	10	to	14
The finest custom-made dress frocks	14	to	18
[illegible] cassimere business coats	2 50	to	10

PANTS.

Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin	3	to	6
Fancy cassimere	1 50	to	6

VESTS.

Cassimere	1	to	2
Silk	1 50	to	5
Velvet	2	to	5

FURNISHING GOODS.

Undergarments, hosiery, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., retailed at wholesale prices.

Notes of all the banks in the Union taken at their utmost value,

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—THE supplementary catalogue is now ready, and may be obtained by members gratis. The Library contains upwards of 8,000 volumes, embracing works in all the various departments of science, literature and art; and is rapidly increasing, particularly in useful and practical works. The following have recently been added, viz.: Hancock on India Rubber Manufacture; Weale's Public Works of Great Britain and America; Weale's Rudimentary Series, embracing Treatises on the following subjects, viz.:

Agricultural Engineering.	Architecture.
Civil Engineering.	Naval Architecture.
Railways.	Navigation.
Steam Boilers.	Nautical Astronomy.
Embanking Lands.	Ships and Boats.
Marine Engines.	Masting and Rigging of Ships.
Steam and Locomotion.	
Lighthouses.	Ships' Anchors.
Road-making.	Magnetism and Galvanism.
Surveying.	Electricity and Electric Telegraph.
Water Power.	
Well-digging, Boring, and Pump Work.	Perspective.
	Photography.
Water Works.	Painting on Glass.
Gas Works.	Warming and Ventilation.
Bridges.	Economy of Fuel.
Limes, Mortars, Cements, &c.	Clock and Watch Making.
Blasting and Quarrying.	Construction of Locks.
Masonry and Stone-cutting.	India Rubber Manufacture.
Bricks and Tiles.	Drainage of Towns, Districts of Land, &c.

The use of the Library is confined to the members of the Institute, who have the privilege of taking out books. Annual dues, $2, which also entitles a member to a family ticket for the Fair. The Library is open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays until 10 o'clock P. M. No. 351 Broadway.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY SHOULD USE DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT:

1.—It will do all, and more than is stated in a pamphlets.
2.—It is the greatest pain reliever in the world.
3.—It is perfectly innocent to take internally.
4.—It is the cleanest and most agreeable article to apply.
5.—It is an old and tried remedy.
6.—It is warranted to do as recommended—or no pay.

Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

YOU CANNOT

More profitably occupy a few minutes than by reading DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. These gentlemen have long been noted as the leading house in this line of business in America. Owing to the present financial troubles, they have taken an early opportunity of placing their entire stock before the public, regardless of cost. Read and profit thereby.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—From Ex-Alderman PERKINS: BOSTON, Feb. 3, 18[illegible]. Dr. S. W. FOWLE: *Dear Sir*—For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me for business. I had taken but a small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful. I attribute this entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, and took no other medicine whatever. Respectfully yours,

SAML. S. PERKINS.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, 24th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 10 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

PHELAN'S

IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Now offer, and for the next thirty days will continue to offer

SEAMLESS CLOTHING

AT RETAIL,

FOR CASH,

At No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

And

No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OVERCOATS

Of great variety and latest styles.

Some very fine

RAGLANS,

Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.

BUSINESS COATS,

PEA JACKETS,

VESTS, PANTS,

LEGGINS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's every variety.

SHOES AND BOOTEES,

MITTENS, &c., &c.

These fabrics are all

WOVEN IN THE WOOL,

WITHOUT A SEAM.

Will retain their shape, and in point of

STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, [illegible]

And all other desirable qualities, are

UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR

TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING.

As all who test them must admit.

This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want

NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To correspond with the times.

Wholesale store, No. 34 Dey-st.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of these goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

For [illegible] cents.

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S [illegible] CLOTHES,

For $1 25 for Shirts, and $[illegible] for Drawers.

DRESSING ROBES,

Costing $[illegible] to $[illegible], for $[illegible] to $[illegible].

MORNING JACKETS

For $6; cost $8 to $[illegible].

HALF-HOSE.

Best British make, costing $[illegible] to $[illegible], for $[illegible] to $3 50 a dozen.

ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,

costing $15 to import, for $[illegible].

SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,

from [illegible] cents upwards.

ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,

selling at $3 25 now, for $1 50.

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,

cost $4 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks, linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, [illegible] and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, [illegible] dies can find cravats suitable for [illegible]

One price, and for cash only.

[illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION FOR CASH.

In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in [illegible], [illegible] field and Logan, at a

BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,

FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,

ELEGANT BRONZES,

CLOCKS, VASES,

PARIAN WARE, &c.,

which will be opened and arranged for sale in our

COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,

by Monday, 26th inst.

A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:

Fine White CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	$[illegible]
Fine White GOLD TEA SETS, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Four Light CHANDELIERS, neat pattern, with Globes complete	[illegible]
Fine Ivory-handled TABLE KNIVES, per dozen	[illegible]

CASH PURCHASERS will remember that our goods are all of new styles and superior quality, and they will find this an unequaled opportunity for purchasing them at extremely low prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CASH NOTICE!

ROGERS AND RAYMOND,

CLOTHIERS,

Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

offer the whole of their immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

all new and fashionable, and

FILLING FIVE FLOORS

of their great Central Warehouse, at

PRICES UNDER COST.

This stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, which cost the undersigned some

$[illegible],

will be sold at a

SACRIFICE OF SEVEN PER CENT.,

on the expense of materials and manufacture.

CALL EARLY

and secure the

CHEAPEST OUTFITS IN THE MARKET.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,

(Opposite the Herald Office.)

$[illegible]

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

IS NOW OFFERED,

AT A REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

FROM OUR USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

WHICH IS MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE

IN PLAIN FIGURES.

SMITH BROTHERS,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LINENS,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS, &c., &c.

At Retail,

FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,

AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

FOR CASH.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE

FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

By

KETCHAM, HILLES & [illegible],

No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN

THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

COLT & [illegible],

No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

MARKING DOWN.

The available force at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, have been occupied for the past three days in marking and arranging the whole of their immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware, preparatory to a grand clearing-out sale, to commence next Monday, Oct. 26. Messrs. D. & Co. assure us that they intend to dispose of every dollar's worth of their stock, regardless of cost. Read their announcement in the dry goods column of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A PLEASANT HOUSE, IN A PLEASANT PART OF THE CITY. Inquire at No. 27 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING—

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers. [illegible] will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. [illegible], At [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Warren-st., (up stairs,) ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OVER [illegible] WORTH OF SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c., COMPRISING

Fine Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, [illegible] COATS; [illegible] and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety; Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.

Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, [illegible] Safes, &c.

Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. [illegible] by order of [illegible] HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

[illegible] Auctioneer.—No. [illegible] Wall-st. REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible] St. Louis County, Missouri, 6 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]

[illegible] City, Wisconsin, 8 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]—hypothecated.

[illegible] City, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]—hypothecated.

[illegible] La Crosse Land Grant.

[illegible] Sacramento City, 10, 8 and 7 per cent. Bonds, [illegible] 1870—hypothecated.

[illegible] City of Brooklyn 6 per cent. Bonds, hypothecated.

[illegible] Brooklyn City 6 per cent. water loan stock, [illegible] hypothecated.

[illegible] Bank [illegible] each.

[illegible] shares Importers and Traders' Bank, $100 each.

[illegible] shares New-York and Harlem Railroad, preferred stock, $[illegible] each.

[illegible] shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.

[illegible] shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.

[illegible] shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.—Assignee's sale.

[illegible] shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., $[illegible] each.

[illegible] shares Home Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.

[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co., $50 each.

[illegible] shares Continental Ins. Co., $100 each.

[illegible] shares Union Bank, $50 each.

[illegible] Tuesday, Oct. 27. Next regular sale on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

[illegible] Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers.

To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P.M., each day, and receive for sale, at public auction, such Certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly advertised list.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

To be sold without reserve:

[illegible] shares Seventh Ward Bank	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of North America	$100 each.
[illegible] shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Security Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York	$100 each.
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Importers and Traders' Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] Republic Scrip of 1854.	
[illegible] Republic Scrip of 1856.	
[illegible] Continental Scrip of 1855.	
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Market Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	$20 each.
[illegible] shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Shoe and Leather Bank Stock	$100 each.
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Bank Stock	$100 each.
[illegible] 8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co., due 1875	$1,000 each.
[illegible] Six Per Cent. Bonds State of Missouri.	
[illegible] Six Per Cent. Bonds State of Tennessee.	
[illegible] shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (SATURDAY) Oct. 24, at [illegible] o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Northern Indiana R.R. (Goshen Branch) 1st M. [illegible] Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892. [illegible] Mich. South. & North. Indiana 7 per cent. sinking fund Bonds.

[illegible] Terre Haute and Alton 1st M. 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Exchange Fire Ins. Co. [illegible] each.

[illegible]

Auction sales [illegible] required. Regular sales every Monday and Thursday.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE FOR CASH WITHOUT [illegible] rosewood [illegible] at the first-class residence No. [illegible] West [illegible] few doors from 5th-av. [illegible] WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at the above house, the entire [illegible] commencing at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] the whole of which, embracing every variety of parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, will be sold without reserve [illegible] to cart [illegible] the goods for [illegible]. Full description [illegible] be obtained [illegible] Broadway.

Parlor furniture.—Consisting of full suites of solid rosewood [illegible] carved in [illegible] covered in [illegible] rosewood tables [illegible] mirrors [illegible] French [illegible] with [illegible] bookcases [illegible] chairs [illegible] vases, marble statuary consoles, &c., with [illegible] marble washstands; oval mirrors; splendid [illegible] tête-à-têtes, French cottage chairs; [illegible] rosewood [illegible] bronze clocks; French [illegible] [illegible] carved extension table, with [illegible] furniture of every description [illegible] castors, urns, salvers, pitchers, rich China, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory cutlery, with elegant parlor and chamber furniture not mentioned. Sale will be positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany chairs in do., tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers and sewing chairs, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, lace curtains, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, [illegible] the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: [illegible] cases and [illegible] hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, just imported, comprising hyacinths and other very fine specimens.

One pair of fine gray ponies, warranted sound and kind, and to be sold without reserve, on a credit of 4 months, good indorsed notes.

Also, one second-hand close carriage.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, (Part of which has been removed from 28th-st. for convenience of sale,) comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedding, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloth, cooking and parlor stoves, wardrobe, bookcases, parlor suites, &c., &c., &c.

Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.

Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable private library of over [illegible] volumes, most of which are richly bound and handsomely illustrated; among them may be found Bancroft's and Bartlett's United States History, Macaulay's History of England, Sicks' and Josephus' complete works; Lossing's Field-book of the Revolution, Sparks' and Headley's Life of Washington, Scott's Commentaries, the poetical works of Goldsmith, Collins, Wharton, Scott and Milton, Kane's Arctic Explorations, first and last, richly bound and illustrated; Frank Forester's Works, Irving's and Hume's Works; Abbott's Napoleon, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, splendid edition, &c., &c., together with a large number of miscellaneous works. Sale without reserve. Books [illegible] on exhibition.

THOMAS F. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 232 West 34th-st., together with lease of lot, which has about 20 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair, 16.6x32 feet; lot 99 feet deep; ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 3½ to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 70 Nassau-st., a large assortment of boarding-house furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and plush, Brussels carpets, ingrain do., rosewood marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, bookcases, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, blankets, hair mattresses, bedding, sofas, chairs, lounges, &c. The whole being the furniture of a family declining housekeeping. To be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 14, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.—CIRCULAR.—Subscriptions will be received, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the 1st of October, 1860, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be issued at par, payable as follows:

One-half in any of the Unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871, 1875.

One-half in cash, payable in monthly installments of 10 per cent.

All indebtedness against the Company, matured or unmatured, including all coupons, whether on secured or unsecured bonds, due previous to 1st of October, 1858, will be received in lieu of the cash installments.

All parties who wish any variations of the time of the cash payments may state their own terms, which can probably be accepted by the Company if the subscription reaches a certain amount.

All parties holding the indebtedness of the Company, matured or not matured, may at once exchange it for the new mortgage bonds at par.

Subscriptions will also be received for Loans to the Company, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the above bonds. Receipts, bearing 7 per cent. interest, will be given for these loans, and they will be secured by the deposit, in the hands of the United States Trust Company, of double the amount of the above mortgage bonds.

The above are modifications of the original terms proposed by the circular of 17th August, 1857.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY INTEREST in the baking business at No. 432 Broadway, known as Howe's Bakery.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 20, 1857.

J. W. BAKER.

The above business in all its branches will be continued and carried on by the subscribers under the firm of J. H. BAKER & CO.

FRED. BAKER.
J. H. BAKER.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.

LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 13th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$50,000.—FIRST BONDS AND MORTGAGES, secured on improved real estate in this City and Brooklyn, for sale at a discount. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st., second story.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING OUR NOTES will greatly oblige us by sending us word that we may wait upon them.

CARSON & HARD.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857. No. 44 Beekman-st.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., Times office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—IN BROOKLYN, THE 2-story and attic house, and full lot, No. 380 Adelphi-st., a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Price $3,400; $1,200 can remain for a term of years. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 [illegible]

FOR SALE—FRUIT, DAIRY AND GARDEN farms, of all sizes, with good improvements, and of easy access. Also several choice farms to exchange for City property. C. H. OLIVER, No. 31 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 46 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET—THE house and grounds lately occupied by C. W. Lawrence, at Forest Hill. The house is large and convenient, nearly furnished and fitted for a Winter residence; the stable large, and everything suited for a family desirous of living in the country, near the City; the depot is on the place, within eight minutes of 31st-st. For further particulars, inquire of W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 110 Water-st., or of RICHARD LAWRENCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of

GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, 1857, AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, house, barn, wagon-house and about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener, about four miles from the Ferry. Also to let, two lots of ground, with office, stable and shed on it, at No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the yard.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 223 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR STOries, with modern improvements, in 11th-st., to a private family. Price $125 per month. Part of the price would be taken in board, if preferred. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of 2d-av., to rent to May, or for a longer period if wished, at a reduced rate for 6 months. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, on Gallatin-place, near Livingston-st., to let, with the furniture. Apply on the premises, or at No. 33 John-st., New-York.

OFFICES AND ROOMS ON BROADWAY TO LET CHEAP.—Several large and small offices, well-lighted rooms, singly or in suits, to let very low for the Winter; well located, near the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to S. W. SMITH, 524 Broadway, near Spring-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished second floor to rent, without board, in a genteel private family, residing at No. 79 East 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG physician, an office in a respectable drug store up town. Address M. D., Union-square Post-Office.

WE WOULD ADVISE ALL IN WANT OF fine rosewood furniture, carpets, mirrors, splendid piano-forte, to attend the sale this SATURDAY, of Mr. LEEDS', in West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The whole of the splendid furniture in the 5-story house to be sold to the highest bidder. This is a good opportunity to get furniture at half-price.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THE LEASE and furniture of one half of a neat cottage in Brooklyn. The whole stock complete for housekeeping will be sold for $150; cost $300 six months ago. Apply at No. 194 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:05 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¼ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:35 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 428 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.

JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, [illegible] Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, envelopes, shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 265 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of JAMES & WM. HURRY, Jr., is dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) JAMES HURRY. No. 149 Pearl-st. WM. HURRY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, October 22, 1857.

The subscriber will continue business on his own account, at No. 149 Pearl-st. JAMES HURRY.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY, ALSO THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23.......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.......$120 | Second Cabin.......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.......Oct. 24	Saturday.......Nov. 14
Saturday.......Dec. 5	Saturday.......Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 24 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.......$80 | Second Cabin.......$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED ACCORDING TO THE TIMES. INDEPENDENT LINE.

FARE $2 50 TO BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

FARE:

	Cabin.	Deck.
New-York to Boston	$2 50	$2 25
New-York to Providence	1 50	1 00
New-York to Bristol	1 50	1 00
New-York to Newport	1 00	75

State Rooms with two Berths $1. Bridal State Rooms $2. No charge for Berths.

The superior and substantial sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, CHARLES DEERING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage-master on board will receive and accompany the baggage through. On Saturdays the Governor will lie at her dock and receive Freight, and the same will be landed at Providence early Monday morning. For further information, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer THOS. E. HULSE will leave New-York on Sunday, Oct. 25, from Jay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Haverstraw at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1¼, 4¼ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Australia risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 25 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the age of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Kester.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to [illegible] the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents—BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 289 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the no plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 260 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions on receipt of $1. Office No. 130 West 18th-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this city, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XITH, XIIITH, AND XVIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing NORMAN MCLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 18 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 2 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } Secretaries. N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 268 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER

Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.

M. KELLY, Chairman.

M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID H. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton, and Sarah his wife, Mile M. Parish, Wm. R. Stafford, James Byrne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Poughkeepsie, James Burns, Wm. Welch, Thomas B. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 6 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 15th day of August, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-law6wS* No. 6 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST BELMONT against CHARLES S. LOPER and JULIA C. LOPER his wife, CHARLES H. DAVIS, Jr., and ANGELINA A. DAVIS his wife, BARTON WOOD and MARY A. WOOD his wife, MORTY SULLIVAN and ——— SULLIVAN his wife, whose Christian name being unknown, is sued by the name of MARY SULLIVAN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 30 Wall-street, (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857.

MANN & BODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o12-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, CHARLES H. M. PROWITT, LEONARD E. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and [illegible] Rodman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and [illegible] Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard [illegible] [illegible] and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, [illegible] H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. [illegible] Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, [illegible] Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary [illegible] [illegible] Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Odlum, [illegible] Odlum, Theodore H. Odlum, Churchill J. [illegible], the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants [illegible] Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, A. D. 1857.

o24-law6wS* S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID H. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Mile M. Parish, William R. Stafford, James Byrne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Poughkeepsie, James Burns, William Welch, Thos. B. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 15th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Nassau-street.

o24-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE SUMMIT COUNTY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the 24 day of September, 1857, beside the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 28, 1857.

o24-law6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FARMERS' BRANCH BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 18th day of September, 1857, beside the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o24-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MAD RIVER VALLEY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 21 day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o24-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, } Executors.
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 333 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.

jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 80 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
a16-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS, Administrator.

je6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
o24-law6mS* LEVI HART, }

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT-AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to dispose of patent rights for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and certainly the only apparatus yet devised for the preparation of bread, [illegible] by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full descriptions and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABRE, SUITTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 57 Water-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. Dr. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[illegible] Board to Hear [illegible] on Monday.

[illegible] of the Board of Commissioners [illegible] Police was held yesterday in [illegible] White-street. All the members were [illegible]. The minutes of the proceedings of [illegible] were read and approved.

[illegible], of Brooklyn, presented an application [illegible] appointment of three persons, whose [illegible] gave, to act as special policemen in carrying [illegible] provisions of the Truant law in Brooklyn.

[illegible] reported on the case of E. F. Bowman, [illegible] Fifteenth Ward, charged with grand larceny, [illegible] a gold watch from one of the passengers [illegible] the steamer Illinois, which he had been detailed to watch. Mr. Bowen reported the charge as [illegible] established conclusively, and recommended [illegible] Bowman be dismissed. The report was [illegible].

[illegible] informed the Board that a certain return [illegible] signed by him, and had been presented [illegible] against the Board, in the Supreme [illegible] objected to because it did not contain [illegible] the signature, as Chairman, the words [illegible] the Board." He wished to have the [illegible] the power or right to use such a form now [illegible] as the matter should have been attended [illegible] to make search for the [illegible].

[illegible] as Chairman of the Committee [illegible] the previous day, he had called [illegible] of the committee [illegible] in the Board, created by [illegible]. Mr. Draper had desired him [illegible] the members of the Board on his [illegible] stated to him that on Monday next he [illegible] answer, or, to use his own words, [illegible] would hear from him on Monday next. In [illegible] he wanted to see and consult with some [illegible].

[illegible] presented an application on behalf [illegible] leave to retain for his (Hamilton's) [illegible] reward of $25, which had been paid [illegible] for removing offal in Brooklyn [illegible] specially rendered in that capacity.

[illegible] said that a precisely similar case had [illegible] before him yesterday, and $32 out of [illegible] were paid to him by the officer to [illegible] given, and he had disposed of the [illegible] it to the Life Insurance Fund. [illegible] no other mode of accumulating that fund [illegible] to it those rewards paid to officers [illegible] discharge of their duty.

[illegible] said that a resolution had been passed by [illegible] providing that, unless specially ordered [illegible], all these rewards should be paid into the [illegible] Insurance Fund.

[illegible] thought that the granting of this application would set a dangerous precedent to the [illegible]. They had a charge of $6,000 already against [illegible], there being three widows pensioners on it, [illegible] he believed there were not $500 to meet that [illegible].

[illegible] expressed his desire not to introduce anything that might lead to future embarrassment, [illegible] his motion.

One of the Commissioners then inquired if there [illegible] anything more to be done.

[illegible] Nye replied that he knew of nothing except [illegible] the return.

[illegible] a very vigilant search the clerks stated that [illegible] could not be found.

[illegible] said he hadn't it; it must be in the [illegible].

[illegible] was again examined, but no return [illegible] be found.

[illegible] Nye asserted that at all events he knew the [illegible] to be correct, as it had been copied from the [illegible].

[illegible] Wood said that he knew of returns being [illegible] in Court, and purporting to come from the [illegible], which were not correct. He himself had to [illegible] in the case of gambling, denying [illegible] set forth in one of those returns. For that [illegible], therefore, he wished to examine the return [illegible] referred to by the Chairman. He did not mean [illegible] to cast an imputation on the Chairman.

General Nye supposed it remained to be seen after [illegible] which was true, the affidavit or the return.

Mayor Wood—Undoubtedly.

General Nye never intended to make any return [illegible] what was right.

Mayor Wood thought, as a general thing, that it [illegible] improper for any legal proceeding to be taken in the name of this Board, without first submitting the [illegible] to the Board for their consideration.

The Board then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, for the exclusive purpose of deciding the question as to the return, and resolved to meet at half-past [illegible] o'clock on Monday for general business.

Fires.

A Ship on Fire.—There was an unusual excitement last evening about Pier No. 36 East River, occasioned by the discovery, about 7 o'clock, that the Liverpool packet-ship Jacob A. Westervelt was on fire. The flames were seen to burst forth from the windows of the cabin on deck. Immediately every bell and steam-whistle at the neighboring ferries and on the boats were put in operation, and there was a general clangor of alarm, which brought the engines and a large crowd to the spot. Owing to the position of the ship at the end of the pier, with a wide open slip between her and the adjoining pier, it was difficult to work the streams from the engines effectively. The ferry boats Ellen, of the Catharine-street ferry, and the George Law, of the South Tenth-street ferry, both hastened to the rescue, and within ten or fifteen minutes from the discovery of the fire, were both playing a torrent of water upon the afterpart of the ship, through their fire-hose, each propelled by a powerful donkey engine. The tightness of the decks, and the difficulty of reaching the fire for a time, caused serious fears for the safety of the noble ship. The flames burst out in several places, and mounted up close to the mizzen rigging, threatening to set it on fire. In a short time the two boats hauled close up under the ship's stern, and brought the two streams to bear through the door and windows of the after part of the house, and with the aid of the engines playing from the dock succeeded in getting the fire under about 8 o'clock. The damage is wholly confined to the cabin above the main deck, and it is destroyed; the mizzen rigging, and main deck are also much burnt, and will require to be laid entirely new. The damage will not probably exceed $5,000. The ship arrived from Liverpool on the 20th, with a general cargo, and the work of discharging her had but just commenced. A large part of her is owned by Mr. Westervelt. Great credit was awarded the two ferry-boats for the prompt and efficient service rendered. Luckily there was no wind at the time.

In the general rush to the pier, two or three boys tumbled into the dock, and one of them came near being drowned; one fell between the dock and a canal boat, he went under and came up on the other side, when he was rescued by a boat. The other was hauled up, after much trouble and excitement, greatly scared.

Fire in East Broadway.—At 3 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the first floor of the dwelling-house No. 110 East Broadway, occupied by Mr. McDermott. His furniture was damaged about $20. No insurance. The injury to the building was $50. Insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

Fatal Assault with a Cart Rung.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Hills, on the body of James McDermott, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a blow on the head with a cart rung, by Owen Kirnan, as previously reported in the Times. Several witnesses testified to the particulars of the affray, when a verdict was rendered, "That the deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, caused by a blow on the head, at the hands of Kirnan." On the rendition of the verdict, Kirnan, who had been held in custody to await the result of the inquest, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Murder of an Infant.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday at the Eighteenth Ward Station-House, on the body of a male infant found in the vault of premises No. 126 East Twenty-first-street, occupied by James [illegible]. The evidence showed that [illegible], formerly a domestic in the employ of Mr. [illegible], was mother of the child, and that she threw it into the vault. A warrant has been issued for the mother's arrest.

Death by Lockjaw.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday on the body of James O'Connell, a boy [illegible] years of age. His death was said to have been caused by an assault made upon him by a milkman named Michael Fisher. The evidence showed that the boy died from lockjaw, produced by exposure, and a verdict was given accordingly.

Burned to Death.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at No. 76 Sixth-avenue, on the body of Alice M'Coy, a girl 3 years old, who died from her clothes taking fire from a charcoal furnace. The evidence showed the occurrence to be accidental, and a verdict was rendered to this effect.

[illegible] of Censure.—Coroner Connery [illegible] Thursday in the case of Miles Clancy, [illegible] piece of timber falling upon him [illegible] in William-street. A verdict [illegible] censuring those in charge of the [illegible].

Police Intelligence.

A Noted Character Gone.—Francis Fad[illegible], the well-known [illegible] man, whose stand [illegible] in front of Niblo's old place, in [illegible], and who has since kept a stand near [illegible], died suddenly on [illegible] evening, at his stand, from disease of the [illegible]. He had kept a chestnut stand twenty-five years [illegible] New-York. He was an odd genius, lived on a few [illegible] a day, and slept at Washington Market. He was 70 years of age, and was born in Switzerland. His life is said to have been a checkered one, and early disappointment in love the cause of his troubles and eccentricities.

A New Method of Replevying Property.—Deputy Sheriff Vance levied an execution on the bar, fixtures, and stock of a Broadway drinking saloon, leaving the premises under lock and key. Carrini Palesano and Wm. Seward—the latter a bar-keeper of the establishment—on the ensuing morning, about daylight, broke into the premises, and carried away the contents of the saloon—the total value of which was about $150. The goods were taken to the garret of No. 90 Mercer-street, and concealed. After several days' search, the deputy sheriff succeeded in discovering the goods, and capturing the burglars. Justice Wood at the Essex Market Police Court admitted the men to bail in $500, each. Horace F. Farrington, of No. 329 Houston-street became their surety.

Grand Larceny.—Justice Wood yesterday held one James McGive to answer a charge of stealing $67 from Anthony Mulligan, who keeps a drinking saloon at No. 220 First-avenue. The money was taken while the latter was asleep, and the accused was in the room at the time.

Another.—James Higgins and Frank Windecker were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open the trunk of Peter Dewitt, No. 273 Division-street, and stealing clothing, a watch and guard-chain—in all of the value of $75. The accused were committed by Justice Wood for trial.

Alleged Burglary.—William Burke, better known to the Police as "Fat Bill," yesterday thought he would assume the charge, for a few minutes, of the office of Mr. Effingham M. Lawrence, No. 44 Tompkins-street, having seen Mr. Lawrence step out, and no one left in care of the premises. He was doing a rapid business, overhauling papers, and searching the cash account, when Mr. L. returned, and expressed his disapprobation of the intruder's conduct. Burke not relishing the official interference, seized an axe, and attempted to kill Mr. Lawrence. He was taken in custody, and yesterday committed, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of grand larceny, and assault with intent to kill.

An Audacious Swindler.—Mr. John N. Genin was done out of $234, a few days since, by a genteel and seductive swindler. A gentleman called at his store, No. 513 Broadway, and representing himself as captain of the bark Maria, desired to purchase a few articles. He made a bill to the amount of $16, and in payment offered a check for $250, signed by Moses Taylor, on the Park Bank. The cashier received the check, and handed the purchaser the balance due him, $234, in City bills. On sending the check to the Bank it was found to be a forgery. Yesterday Officer Stokely, of the Independent Police, arrested the swindler, who gave his name as George Atwood. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for trial. None of the money paid to him has been recovered.

The Recently Arrested Counterfeiters.—The examination was resumed yesterday before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Joel Moore, one of the counterfeiters recently arrested by officers Robb and Wildey of the Deputy-Superintendent's office. Officer Brown, who searched the house of Mr. Moore in Brooklyn, testified to finding a number of $5 bills on the Lee Bank. Nothing further of material interest was elicited. The examination will be continued to-day.

More Rowdyism.—Notice was sent yesterday to the Coroner's office, of the death of another victim of rowdies—John Riley, who resided in the rear of No. 250 West Thirty-second-street. The deceased was passing through the Fourth Ward a few nights since, when he was set upon by a gang of rowdies and wantonly and cruelly beaten. He succeeded in getting home, but kept growing worse until Thursday, when he died. An inquest will be held in the case to-day. Meanwhile officers of the Fourth Ward are trying to arrest the guilty parties.

Alleged False Pretences.—Michael Golastein, a German, stands charged with having, through false representations, purchased goods to the value of $956 12, from the firm of Lippman & Brother, No. 115 William-street. Officer Bennett, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the accused in Troy, upon a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, and brought him to the City yesterday. He was committed to the Tombs for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]
RANKIN'S, NO. 96 BOWERY.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Particular attention paid to
MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
of our own importation, and from auction, at
REDUCED PRICES.
These are real Merino goods, not Cotton stamped Merino, commonly sold now-a-days as Merino under pretence of a sacrifice.
Call, examine and compare qualities and prices.
A. Rankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
Albany—Fortunes to be Made.—We understand that there are 300 building lots to be sold at public auction, in the city of Albany, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock. The sale is peremptory, and the lots will probably be sold at a great sacrifice, on account of the hard times. This is a good time to purchase, as the lots offered would, in the Spring, command from 100 to 200 per cent. more than they will bring at this sale. The lots are eligibly located on Lydius-street. The sale is to take place on the premises.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN
Will sell their large Wholesale Stock of Clothing at Retail for cash.
All kinds of money taken.
No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]
S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]
The Knox Hats.—We don't assert that Knox knocked competition into a "cocked hat," but he certainly made good his claim to be considered unsurpassable in the business of manufacturing Hats. No one can visit the store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, without being struck with the beauty and style of the varied assortment found there of Hats, Caps, &c., and at the very reasonable prices demanded.

[Advertisement.]
A Monster Entertainment.—To-night Manager Purdy presents a powerful programme of amusement at the favorite National Theatre, consisting of three of the most attractive pieces of the season, viz., Mr. Silas Steele's new Indian drama of "Oniska," the new and successful drama of Cobb's Ledger story, "Bion the Wanderer," and the musical spectacle-drama of the "Lord of the Isles."

[Advertisement.]
Scrofula, Saltrheum, Rhumatism in its most painful forms, &c., &c. Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases in this City alone can be seen at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment is the household remedy of all nations for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancer, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use.

[Advertisement.]
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Under-Shirts and Drawers, merino and all wool, from the extensive stocks of the late failures, below importation prices, at A. & G. A. Arnoux's, Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
The Crystal Palace.—The present is the best time to visit the great Fair; there are hundreds of specialties in the exhibition to examine, either of which is worth more than the price charged to witness the whole—only 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
Everett House, Union-square, New-York.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day. Hawley D. Clapp.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Arrest of Fugitives from Justice.—Thos. and Malcolm Graham, of Brooklyn, were Thursday held to answer a charge of burglary committed in Boston in April last, and another in Worcester. The accused resided in Gowanus with a mother and sister. A few days since they charged the mother and sister with attempting to kill them. In retaliation, the mother exposed the acts of her children. They were arrested, and Thursday taken to Massachusetts.

Interesting to Tax-Payers.—Ferdinand Meyer has sued the city of Brooklyn to recover $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him through the neglect of the city in not keeping Flushing-avenue in a passable condition. Meyer drove into one of the numerous gullies on this avenue, and was thrown out of his carriage and seriously injured. The case is now on in the City Court.

Suicide.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found in the woods just off Ninth-avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday. His head was badly mutilated, apparently by the discharge of a pistol, which was found near him. Coroner Snell took charge of the body and placed it in the dead-house for identification.

Burglary.—The house occupied by Mrs. Holmes, corner of Montague and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves Thursday noon, who succeeded in carrying away about a dozen silver napkin rings.

Second Unitarian Church.—The new building for this Society it is expected will be completed by December. It is located at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn.

Car Accident.—A man named Geo. Adams fell from the front platform of a Myrtle-avenue (Brooklyn) car Thursday evening, and had one of his legs crushed by the wheels. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Justice Perry, of Brooklyn, fined a man yesterday $100 for preparing a diseased cow for market. The defendant, not having the wherewith, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

COURT CALENDAR.

General Term Calendar, Brooklyn, This Day.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 40, 42, 44, 45, 45½, 46, 48, 49, 50.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Oct. 23.

Before Judges Strong, Birdsey and Davies.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg—Charles F. Claflin vs. Wm. Laytin et al.—In this case, Judge Emmott vacates the order for a Receiver. Judge Davies also vacates a similar order before him, and declares the Bank clearly solvent, and, on a feigned issue, the assignment is directed to be vacated, and the assignees to reassign to the Bank. The Bank will resume business.

DECISIONS.

Samuel P. Townsend vs. The Howard Insurance Company.—Motion to strike out redundant matter denied.

Kimberly vs. Brown.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with costs.

CITY COURT.

No civil case will be tried in this Court the present term, after Monday next.

The case of Ferdinand Meyer vs. The City of Brooklyn, claiming $10,000 damages, is still on.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 23.

$3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '72	102	300	Erie Railroad	10½
2,000	N.Y. State 5s, '73	102	150	do.	10
300	N.Y. State 5s, '66	95	100	do.	9½
2,000	do.	94¾	10	Hudson River R.R.	15
1,000	Ky. State 6s	95	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	62
1,000	Virginia 6s	79	5	Bank of America	79
1,000	do.	78¾	22	Am. Ex. Bank	73
3,000	do. c	77	350	Cum. Coal Co.	8¾
32,000	Missouri State 6s	65	10	Pac. M. S. Co.	67
5,000	do. b30	65	100	Reading R.R.	27
5,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75	[illegible]	100	do. s10	26¾
1,500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	75½	200	do.	26½
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	75	100	do. s10	26
1,000	Erie R. Cv. bs. '71	22	100	do. s3	26
5,000	Ill. Fd. bs. wt. p. c	50	100	M. S. & N. I. R.R.	8¼
1,000	do.	50	40	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	18
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	63	150	do.	18
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds. c	61½	110	Mich. Cen. R.R.	31
1,000	do. c	62¼	150	Panama Railroad	67
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R. c	64	150	Illinois Cen. R. R. c	75½
85	do. c	63¾	5	do.	76
50	do. s10	63	250	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	8
100	do.	63¼	850	Cleve. & Tol. R.R. c	26
50	do.	63¼	300	do. c	25¾
30	do. c	63¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R.R. s10	63½
50	do. b10	64	150	do. c	63½
80	do. s	63¾	100	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	6½
150	do.	63¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 New-York State 6s, '64 ... Int. added 98¾
$2,000 Tennessee 6s ... Int. added 69
10 shares Erie Railroad ... 9
75 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ... 73½
30 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co ... 100
10 shares Irving Bank ... 61

Also, the following by S. Draper:

$1,000 N. Y. Union Club 7s, due '73. Int. added $245
$5,000 Mil. and Horicon R. R. 8s ... Int. added 37
20 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad ... 6⅛
400 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad ... 24
25 shares American Exchange Bank ... 76

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

$5,000 St. Louis Co. Missouri 6s ... Int. added 55

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s ... Int. added 52½
$9,000 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. added 9@ 9½
$2,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s ... Int. added 46
$10,000 Mich. Sou. & Nor. Ind. R. Int. added 47@ 50
$2,000 Missouri 6s ... Int. added 65½
$2,000 New-York State 6s, 1860 ... Int. added 98¾
64 shares Bank of America ... 80¼@ 80¾
50 shares Bank of Commerce ... 77¾
50 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ... 74@ 74¾
30 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ... 70
15 shares Second-avenue Railroad ... 51
7 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad ... 83½

By Ezra Ludlow, Jr., & Co.:

$3,000 Michigan Southern First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1860 ... 60
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds ... 52½
100 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock, $100 each ... 80¾
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co., $20 each 99
10 shares Atlantic Bank, $100 each ... 64

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	64¾	60	Hud. Riv. RR	14
25,000	do.	65	10	M.S.&N.I.R. pref. st.	17
13,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	100	100	Erie Railroad	9
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '60	98	200	Reading R. R.	24½
6,000	Virginia 6s	71	300	do.	24
4,500	Ill.Cen.R.R. Bds.	63	10	Penn. Coal Co.	51
1,000	Erie R.Con. B.'71	21	50	do.	52
2,000	do.	20	20	Union Bank	80
1,000	La Crosse & Mill. Land Grant Bds.	18	107	Panama Railroad	65
50	N.Y. Cent. R. R.	60	50	do. s10	64¾
50	do.	59½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
50	do. b60	60¾	125	Ill. Cen. R. R. s3	76½
115	do.	59	40	Chic. & Rk.Is.R.	59¾
50	do. s10	58¾	[illegible]	do. s15	59
100	do.	58¾	22	La C. & Mill. R. R.	6
			20	do.	6¼

Friday, Oct. 23—P. M.

The European mails by the Europa, at Boston from Liverpool Oct. 10, were delivered at our Post-Office at an early hour this forenoon. The extended advices are less favorable financially than the telegraphic summary from Halifax, though the worst look of the news relates rather to the condition of affairs in London and Paris than in New-York. In other words, there is nothing in the accounts to aggravate the pressure and discouragement already existing on this side. For the French and English banking movement our panic is most inopportune. The bank at Paris lost four millions dollars in specie in a month, and the bank in London lost two-and-a-half millions in a week. This happened before the advice from this side that a good part of our new Cotton crop must be remitted for in gold, or not go forward at all. Both banks will attempt to check this untoward state of things by raising the value of money, and lessening the time upon which they are willing to grant discounts, but the gold will come over nevertheless, as it was already pretty evident (and by some English authorities admitted) that collections from this side on goods sold and credits granted will necessarily be too slow to absorb the exchange to be made against cotton and grain to Liverpool. It is not so certain, however, that this unexpected drain to the United States will produce wider mischief than was felt all through the past Spring and Summer from the demand for Silver from the East. Of itself it will not. It is only by adding the mercantile losses on the American side and the influence of the sudden withdrawal of American orders for manufactured goods, that serious embarrassment is to be produced either in France or England. The tone of the latest Manchester advices would justify the conclusion that the temporary loss of our trade will not be disastrous. The sales of cotton fabrics making to Germany, India and China are all on the increase, while the home demand is a healthy one. The diminution to the United States, therefore, could not come at a more fortunate time. In France the case, we apprehend, is different, and the default in payments from the United States was already beginning to be felt, while the certainty soon to be communicated, that our orders would fall off immeasurably, will add to the embarrassment.

The actual return of bills by this opportunity is not large. The Street to-day was full of rumors to the contrary, but we are satisfied that, with the exception of the bills alluded to yesterday as being refused acceptance in London, no important sums have yet been returned. The bills made by the house of Ross, Hallet & Co., of this City, upon R. Hallet, Wilson & Co., of Liverpool, for sixty days past, have not been covered, and we understand cannot be, from the nature of the assets held by the house here; and the probability is the Liverpool firm may be driven to protest, as the connection in New-York failed to-day. The bills made by Mr. James G. Gaines on W. & H. Beard of London have not been returned, as rumored. The amount running has been greatly exaggerated. There has as yet been no stoppage of payment on the other side. The event of the day in New-York just referred to was in consequence of losses and suspensions by parties whose responsibility was either misunderstood or their means of prompt payment overestimated. The failure will not necessarily carry down the Bank of Mr. Ross in New-Orleans, or put in default the San Francisco house of Tallant & Wilde, in which Mr. R. has been a general partner since 1851.

The single fact communicated by the present English mail, that the London and Liverpool markets for money were but just awakened to the serious nature of the panic in the United States, seems to-day to have cast an extraordinary gloom over the Stock Market, although nothing less favorable in response to the accounts from this side could reasonably have been looked for. The dealings at the Brokers' Board indicate the very worst feeling of despondency yet manifested. The fall in New-York Central shares, which, on account of the position of the Stock among the railway securities, have been something of a barometer to the market since the break-down of the Banks, is equal to eleven and a half per cent. since day before yesterday. State Stocks gave way from 1@3 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales; Delaware and Hudson 3 ₱ cent.; Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island 2½ ₱ cent. each; Erie bonds of 1871, 6 ₱ cent.; Erie shares 2 ₱ cent.; Reading shares 4 ₱ cent., and other low-priced railways in proportion. The closing quotation in the afternoon for New-York Central was 58 bid, 58½ ₱ cent. asked. Panama shares fell to 64½ ₱ cent., and Virginia 6 ₱ cents were forced as low as 71 ₱ cent. Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents were 61½@62 ₱ cent., and the shares, $16 25 for $40 paid up. The general market closed dull.

In Money affairs the changes since yesterday are for the better, if anything. Two European steamers sail to-morrow, and there was a fair inquiry for bills at 103@105, on London; 5.50@5.30 on Paris. The outside figures were paid for choice signatures on London, though not to any considerable amount. We heard of Canada bills done at 103½ ₱ cent. The rise was partly predicated on the expected receipt of a million of Gold by the Baltic and Persia, the first-named vessel being due on Sunday, and the other on Wednesday next. The Persia will probably bring the largest sum. Some of the Gold by the Europa was received to-day, overland from Boston, and sold at 101@101½ ₱ cent. Other small parcels were taken by the Bullion Brokers at 100½ ₱ cent. The Domestic Exchanges are again worse. Philadelphia, 94@94½; Baltimore, 92½@93; Richmond, 88; Boston, 99½@99¾ ₱ cent. Discounts are a little easier at bank. The ability of the banks to accommodate their customers is on the increase. The reserve of Specie and unemployed Bank Notes is now equal to nearly or quite $11,000,000. The Country Bank-Note reserve in the Metropolitan Bank, belonging to the Associated Banks and represented by certificates, reaches nearly $3,000,000. The Gold on hand about $8,000,000. Some complaint is made by the sound mercantile dealers at Bank, that preference is shown in disbursing the new discounts to the lamed houses, who are asking for extension or renewal, while parties who have paid straight through are called upon to diminish their lines. If this be so, the policy is hardly a fair one, and will probably end in driving really good houses to protest.

In addition to the suspension of Ross, Halley & Co., to-day, the stoppage of payment by Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, is announced. They ask an extension by public advertisement.

The Circulating Bills of the Wooster Bank, Danbury, Conn., are redeemed as usual by W. & J. O'Brien, No. 29 Wall-street, at par, and in specie.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $102,597, paid out $146,997, and held at the close $5,910,106.

The newspaper report, by the Europa, of the condition of the Bank of England, it will be seen, shows a decrease of £683,000 in the bullion, instead of the same sum of increase, as telegraphed from Halifax. Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite writes about American Stocks:

"In American Railroad Securities we have had a very active market, buyers coming forward freely for all classes of Erie Bonds and Shares, for Illinois Bonds and Shares, and New-York Central. For Michigan Southern there is no demand. Michigan Central Bonds have been done at a decline of 2 ₱ cent., and close very heavy; the same parties who were large sellers at 90@92, are now offering large lines at 82, being considerably below the last price quoted from New-York."

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $914,211, against $785,072, the week ending Oct. 25, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	196	$57,670	451	$171,076	26	$7,865
Man. of Cotton	128	26,408	589	111,561	24	6,328
Man. of Silk	69	29,637	330	213,668	11	8,800
Man. of Flax	70	15,643	241	63,238	65	829
Miscellaneous	141	45,591	227	31,261	190	3,022
Total	600	$173,917	1,307	$740,294	316	$26,850
		740,294				173,917
Total entered		$914,211	Total marketed			$202,767

Telegraphic Reports.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK BILLS.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 23.

A circular indorsing the good standing of the Boston and New-England Banks, and signed by many of the leading merchants of Boston, was published to-day. The circular appears to have been called forth on account of the difficulty experienced at the West, and in many other distant sections, in passing Massachusetts Bank bills.

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK WINDING UP.

Oswego, Friday, Oct. 23.

It is rumored that Luther Wright's Bank will soon go out of existence. The Lake Ontario Bank is buying in the stock at a low figure, and paying off all claims against the Bank. The Lake Ontario Bank will occupy the building, leaving their present banking house.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Renick & Peterson, bankers, of this city, have suspended payment. Their assets are ample.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 23.

Money matters are unsettled, and it is impossible to report anything definitely. A gloomy tone prevails generally, however, though the street reports are conflicting. The newspapers report nothing.

The Banks and the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Although much has been already written and spoken concerning the power and duty of Judges in the enforcing of the Banking Law, there is one point in this matter which has either been entirely overlooked, or at least but slightly noticed, and to which I take this means of referring. I allude to the power given to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, in the 1 R. S., 4th ed., chap. 18, § 136.

It is there provided that in case a bank refuses to redeem its notes in specie, on presentation, the holder of such notes may cause them to be protested and sent to the Bank Department; when the Superintendent, on receiving such notes and protest, and filing same, shall immediately give notice to the party issuing said notes to redeem them; and if, after fifteen days after such notice, the bank does not redeem in specie, the Superintendent shall proceed to pay all the notes put in circulation by the said bank, pro rata, out of the trust funds in his hands.

By an after section in same chapter, a like provision is made in the case of bonds and mortgages given by the banks as security, with the exception of ten days' notice instead of fifteen.

Now, as I have stated the point I referred to, what would be the result if this course was adopted with our banks?

LEX.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

The Chicago Press of the 21st inst. reports a partial revival of business, and adds that Exchange on New-York is down to 3 ₱ cent. premium.

The Cincinnati Daily Times of the 22d inst. says: "Exchange on New-York is nominally selling at 5 premium, but is very scarce, and no large amounts can be had. Remittances are made for correspondents at 5, by the Bankers, but some of them sell at 6 premium. Gold is firm, with an upward tendency, at about 7@8 premium selling price. Dealers are paying 5, but unwilling to dispose of Coin generally. In monetary quarters there is nothing new."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 22d inst. states, that money brokers find very little to do there at present, "no paper worth their attention offering, and little uncurrent money. Canada, 1@2 ₱ cent. discount; Ohio, 2@5; Indiana and Kentucky, 5; Illinois and Wisconsin, 10; Rhode Island, 10; other New-England, 3; New-Jersey, 10. Gold very dull at 1 premium buying, and 2 selling."

The Providence, R. I., Journal of the 23d inst. gives the following comparison, from the weekly statements of the Providence Bank, for each of the last four weeks:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due oth. Bks.
Sept. 28	$14,508,000	$1,950,365	$1,925,142	$1,104,967
Oct. 5	14,508,000	2,065,712	2,255,756	1,360,216
Oct. 12	14,508,000	2,002,602	1,052,751	1,226,300
Oct. 19	14,508,000	1,978,130	2,004,747	1,181,518

	Loans.	Specie.	Bills of other Bks.	Deposits in other Bks.
Sept. 28	$18,480,161	$344,906	$831,600	$637,419
Oct. 5	18,341,361	268,744	1,052,053	887,167
Oct. 12	18,343,020	334,301	718,498	874,089
Oct. 19	18,509,946	330,908	670,775	792,509

From the Chicago Press.

The West is abundantly able to pay to-day every dollar she owes in the form of current indebtedness at the East or elsewhere, and have some millions of hard cash left, if facilities can be furnished to move her crops forward to Eastern and foreign markets. And now let us ask if it is the fault of the people of the West that these facilities have been in a great measure lacking during the last few weeks? Who but Eastern jobbers and speculators are responsible for bringing the panic upon the country, and breaking up for the time being our whole system of business and exchange, thereby rendering it impossible for men to pay their debts, whether they owe little or much? It is conceded on all hands that the people of the West, or rather of the Northwest, will have a surplus of some forty million bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of beef, pork and other articles to dispose of the present season, and it is a gross libel upon them to say that they are disposed to embarrass or cheat their Eastern or home creditors. Let them but have time and fair opportunity, and they will discharge their obligations to the last dollar.

In view of the fact that the people of the whole country are looking to the West for the means to help them out of their present difficulties—that her crops are justly regarded as absolutely essential to the maintenance of a prosperous business at home, and to facilitate exchange between this country and Europe—the aspersions and misrepresentations which we have been so often called upon to refute are mean and ungenerous to the last degree. For the honor of the Press, if not from a regard for truth and fair dealing, we hope they will be much less frequent in future.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, Oct. 10.

London, Friday Evening, Oct. 9.

The funds to-day have experienced further severe depression. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 89¾@89⅞, were first quoted 89¼@89⅜, and the market presented a very unsettled appearance. Ultimately there was a rally of ⅛, but the tone was still weak. The final transactions were at 89⅜@89½ for money, and 89⅝@89¾ for the 10th of November. The monthly return of the Bank of France, which is discouraging in all its features, was among the causes of the great depression, as well as the idea that the Bank of England may soon find it necessary to make another advance in their rate of discount. The anticipations in regard to the Gazette statement of this evening, which shows the extraordinary reduction of £813,396 in the stock of bullion, and a heavy diminution in the reserve, partly attributable to the advance to the East India Company, likewise tended to impair confidence. Loans on securities were in demand, at from 5½@6 ₱ cent. India Stock left off at 207@210; India Bonds, 25s.@17s. discount; and Exchequer Bills, 8s.@4s. discount.

The dividends on the stocks lately shut will be payable on Wednesday next, the 14th.

The demand for money in the discount-market and at the Bank to-day was very heavy.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been rather numerous, but the market shows less firmness, and in some cases, especially in Turkish and Peruvian, a decline has been established.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the only alteration of importance was an improvement in the rates upon Amsterdam and Hamburg.

The corn market was dull this morning at the prices of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a steady business, and an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 50c. for money, and 67f. 60c. for the end of the month, showing no alteration.

About £56,000 of the Australian gold brought by the Indus yesterday was sold to the Bank this morning. The withdrawals during the day were limited to £8,000 of American eagles.

The figures presented in the monthly return of the Bank of France, published to-day, are so extraordinary, coming immediately after the announcement of the relaxation in the mode of granting loans on Stocks and Railway Shares, as to seem at first sight to involve some clerical or typographical mistake. There is, however, no question of their correctness, and the fact consequently has to be recorded that the moment selected by the directors to encourage the speculative portion of the public to draw upon their resources was that immediately preceding the announcement of a reduction of £890,000 in their stock of bullion, which has occurred in the space of four weeks, during which £10,120 has been expended to attract supplies by artificial and, of course, delusive means. The total now held is reduced to £9,022,000. The insufficiency of the existing rate of discount is, at the same time, shown by an increase of £1,032,000 in the bills held, while, to admit of facilities being continued unchecked in the face of declining means, the note issue has been augmented to the extent of £496,000. The advances on stocks have increased £36,560, and those on railway shares £58,000. In the Government balances there has been a falling off of £1,365,000, and the payments thus made by the Treasury have led to an increase of £735,000 in the deposits of the public.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£3,943,217	Decrease	£221,776
Other Deposits	10,002,282	Increase	911,502
Rest	3,942,939	Increase	10,465
On the other side of the account:			
Gov't Securities	10,586,607	Decrease	44
Other Securities	21,885,643	Increase	2,116,142
Notes unemployed	4,666,640	Decrease	1,406,120

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,947,375, being an increase of £809,135; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,662,092, showing a decrease of £813,396, when compared with the preceding return.

The bar-silver brought by the last West India steamer has been sold at 61⅝d., showing an advance of ⅛d. on the price realised for that by the preceding packet. The dollars remain unsold.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	80 @ 82 x. c.
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., 1875	81 @ 83
Illinois 7 ₱ cent. Free Land, 1860	91 @ 93
Illinois $100 shares, $40 paid	2d. @ 2 pm.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. Con., 1860	80 @ 84
Michigan Central, 1869	80 @ 84
Michigan Central, 1869, (Sterling)	96 @100
Michigan $100 shares	60 @ 65
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana (Sinking Fund) 7 ₱ cent., 1885	55 @ 60
Michigan $100 shares	22 @ 26
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	78 @ 80
New-York 7 ₱ cent. Con., 1864	86 @ 90
New-York $100 shares	70 @ 72
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ ct. '83	64 @ 66
New-York (Sinking Fund) do., 1875	55 @ 60
New-York Bonds, Con., 1862	46 @ 50
New-York do., 1871	40 @ 45
New-York $100 shares	20 @ 24
Ohio and Pennsylvania 7 ₱ cent Income Bonds, Con., 1872	60 @ 65
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st Mortgage, Con., 6 ₱ cent	85 @ 87
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 2d Mortgage 6 ₱ cent., (Sterling)	87 @ 89 x. c.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Europa.] Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The Cotton Market opened with great animation in the early part of the week, at an advance of fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. in American descriptions. This was fully maintained up to yesterday, when the Bank of England raised her rate of discount ½ ₱ cent. and immediately checked the demand. To-day the market has relapsed into a dull, quiet state, the business being 6,000 bales, with a slight reaction in favor of buyers, though not equal to a quotation.

The sales for the week ending last evening, are estimated at 89,120 bales; speculators taking 13,280, and exporters 2,790 bales.

Fair Orleans	9⅝	Middling Mobiles	9⅛
Middling	9 5-16	Fair Uplands	9⅛
Fair Mobiles	9 9-16	Middling Uplands	9⅛

Total stock in this port, 302,000 bales—American, 169,000 bales; total stock same time last year, 590,000—American, 437,000 bales.

The Corn Market is very inactive, and Wheat has declined 2d.@3d. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour, 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn a turn dearer and in more demand. White Wheat, 8s.@9s. 6d.; red, 7s. 6d.@8s. 4d. ₱ 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 29s.@30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 30s.@32s.; Canada, 30s.@32s. ₱ bbl. Mixed and yellow Indian Corn, 37s.@37s. 6d.; white, 40s.@42s., ₱ quarter.

Rosin in less demand, at 4s. 7d. ₱ cwt. for common quality. Quercitron Bark in fair demand, at 11s. 6d., with a few retail sales at 12s. ₱ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour closes less doing and unchanged in price. Sales to-day, 1,600 bbls. at $4 75@$4 87 for superfine Wisconsin and Illinois, and $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Wheat is active and steady. Sales to-day, 60,000 bush. at 80c. for Chicago Spring, and [illegible] for Milwaukee Club, [illegible] Red Indiana; $1 for White Indiana, and $1 [illegible] White Canada. Corn is lower. [illegible] bush. at 50c. [illegible]. Oats [illegible] to-day, [illegible] bush. at 18c. [illegible]. Whisky lower. [illegible] 16c. to New-York, and 13c. to Troy. Imports in 24 hours to noon to-day—5,100 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat; 40,000 bush. Corn, and 15,000 bush. Oats. Exports in same time—[illegible] bush. Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn, and 15,000 bush. Oats.

Oswego, Friday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour is quiet. Wheat is a shade easier; sales to-day, 10,000 bush. at 80c. for Chicago Spring, and $1 08 for a small parcel of White Indiana. Freights unchanged. Lake Imports in last 24 hours—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn, and 3,000 bush. Oats. Canal Exports—1,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn, and 20,000 bush. Barley.

Chicago, Friday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour is active. Sales to-day 2,400 bbls. Wheat is steady at 66c. Corn has a declining tendency; sales to-day, 15,000 bushels, at 40½c. Oats dull. Shipments to Buffalo—250 bbls. Flour; 71,000 bushels Wheat. To Oswego—No Flour; 17,500 bushels Wheat. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat, and 15,000 bushels of Corn.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 23.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 3,000 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sales of the week, 11,000 bales; receipts of the week, 27,000 bales, against [illegible] bales in the same week of last year; decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, [illegible] bales; do. at all Southern ports, 146,000 bales. There have been small receipts of the new crop, and sales at 10c.@11c. Molasses—The new crop is arriving slowly and sells at [illegible]. Flour [illegible]. Provisions are very dull. Whisky [illegible]. Rio Coffee—Sales of the week, 1,500 bags. Stock in Port—127,000 bags; prime, 10c. Exchange on London, [illegible]. Freights, [illegible]. Exchange on New-York, 2@3 ₱ cent. discount.

Charleston, Friday, Oct. 23.

Cotton—receipts of the week, 2,833 bales. Sales of the week 3,072 bales. Good Middling, 11½c. Middling Fair to Fair, 12c.

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10c. for Middling.

Mobile, Thursday, Oct. 22.

We quote Middling Cotton at 10c.@10½c. to-day.

Augusta, Friday, Oct. 23.

Cotton—The sales this morning were principally at 11½c.@12c. for Middling.

Charleston, Friday, Oct. 23.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 277 bales at the extremes of 11½c.@12c.

Augusta, Friday, Oct. 23.

Sales of Cotton have been made to-day at 11½[illegible].

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday—First Board.—$3,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 46; $2,867 Pennsylvania 5s, 67½; $5,000 do. 61; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86; 1 Minehill Railroad, 38; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 33; 100 Reading Railroad, 13; 100 do., 13¾; 50 do., 13¾; 150 Long Island Railroad, 7½; 28 Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 15¾; 300 Union Canal, 5½; 29 Girard Bank, 6¾.

Closing Prices—Phila. 6s, [illegible]; Phila. 6s, R. R. [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading R. R. Mt. 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania R. R., [illegible]; Morris Canal, Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mt., [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Oct. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Oct. [illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Tao, for St. Thomas—Mr. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Gregory, Mr. [illegible] and family, Miss Douis, Mr. Gyllich, Mr. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Trask.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jason, from Bremen and Southampton—[illegible] Griffin, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Oltman, Mrs. [illegible] and daughter, Mrs. C. Wolf, C. [illegible] [illegible].

In ship Webster, from Liverpool—Wm. G. Wilson, of England; Mrs. M. W. and Miss S. A. Few, of New-Hampshire.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 15 | Sun sets ... 5 13 | Moon rises ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 10 43 | Gov. Island ... 11 36 | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships S. Cabot, Watson, Melbourne, Goodrich, [illegible] Elliott; Orpheus, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible] Co.; Simoda, Hill, Sydney, R. W. Cameron; Star of the West, Shoppy, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; [illegible] lenger, Windsor, San Francisco, [illegible]; [illegible] saye, (Br.,) Caldwell, London.

Brig T. H. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, [illegible] & Co.; S. Ring, Thurlow, Cadiz, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners D. Oaks, Gulber, Lavaca, [illegible] & Co.; North State, Horton, Savannah, [illegible] & Co.; Globe, Gautier, Washington, [illegible]; H. K. Denton, Love, Calais, [illegible]; (Br.,) Winchester, Annapolis, [illegible]; Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; R. M. [illegible] mond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloop Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, J. H. Edwards.

Steamer Locust, Fund, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jason, (Br., screw,) Britton, Bremen and Southampton Oct. 1, with mdse. and 180 cabin and 278 steerage passengers to C. H. Sand.

N. Y., N. F. and London Telegraph propeller Victoria, Slayter, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. and 501 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark N. Binkley, (of Millbridge,) Strout, Cardenas Oct. 12, with sugar to master.

Bark Dublin, (of Machias,) Huntley, Cardenas Oct. 4, via Savannah 15th, in ballast to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Austina, (of Thomaston,) Spragne, Campeachy Sept. 17, with logwood, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Wayeott, St. George's, N. B., [illegible] ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. N. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Frances, Beveridge, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. Blossom & Son.

Brig A. Hopkins, (new, of Mystic,) Murray, Mystic 30 hours, in ballast. The A. H. is 460 tons burden, and is intended for the coasting trade.

Schr. Anthem, Burroughs, Mystic [illegible], in ballast to master.

Schr. Metamora, Bailey, Port Ewen for Providence.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 20 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, very light from N. E.

Memoranda.

St. Thomas, Sept. 28.—The ship Robert Patton, (of Boston,) Capt. Paine, from Manila via St. Helena, with cargo of hemp, sugar, &c., arrived at this port yesterday, leaking badly, and pumps worn out; will have to discharge cargo for necessary repairs.—[Letter to [illegible] Walter, Esq.]

No further report from bark John Swasey, of and for Salem, ashore at Nantucket, has been received. It is probable, as she lies strong vessel, that Capt. Martin, with steamer Neptune, the steam pumps and other appliances, will get her off as soon as the weather moderates. The bark Swasey was a good vessel, built on the Ohio River, about three years since, owned by R. D. Kimball, Esq., is about 300 tons, valued at $14,000, and with her cargo, freight money and profits, amounting in all to about $20,000, is fully insured at four offices in Boston and one in Salem.

The ship Mary Bradford, of Warren, R. I., 600 tons register, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23—Arr., brigs Beauty, (Br.,) Halifax; M. S. Cousins, Park, Newport, R. I.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. [illegible], lat. 45 33, lon. 35 25, was seen ship James [illegible], (of Boston,) sig. Y.

Oct. 15, lat. 41 30, lon. 68 40, was signalized ship [illegible] Wright, for Liverpool.

Oct. 19, Nantucket bearing W. by N. 25 miles, was signalized ship Phenix, sig. S.